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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:  
August 11, 1941  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

636  
CROP SUMMARY FOR UNITED STATES AS OF AUGUST 1, 1941

CORN

Indicated yield per acre	30.1	Bushels
Indicated production	2,587,574,000	Bushels

ALL WHEAT

Indicated yield per acre	16.7	Bushels
Indicated production	950,953,000	Bushels

WINTER WHEAT

Preliminary yield per acre	17.0	Bushels
Preliminary production	684,966,000	Bushels

ALL SPRING WHEAT

Indicated yield per acre	16.2	Bushels
Indicated production	265,987,000	Bushels

DURUM WHEAT

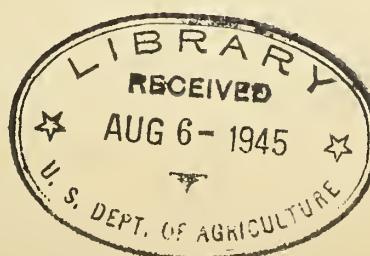
Indicated yield per acre	15.6	Bushels
Indicated production	41,132,000	Bushels

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

Indicated yield per acre	16.3	Bushels
Indicated production	224,855,000	Bushels

OATS

Indicated yield per acre	30.8	Bushels
Indicated production	1,148,162,000	Bushels





GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1941

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated	July 1, 1941
			Aug. 1, 1941			Aug. 1, 1941	
Corn, all.....bu.	23.5	28.3	30.1	2,307,452	2,449,200	2,548,709	2,587,574
Wheat, all..... "	13.3	15.3	16.7	747,507	816,698	923,613	950,953
Winter..... "	14.4	16.3	17.0	569,417	589,151	682,321	684,966
All spring..... "	10.5	13.1	16.2	178,090	227,547	241,292	265,987
Durum..... "	9.3	11.1	15.6	27,598	34,776	38,754	41,132
Other spring..... "	10.7	13.5	16.3	150,492	192,771	202,538	224,855
Oats..... "	27.3	35.5	30.8	1,007,141	1,235,628	1,212,783	1,148,162
Barley..... "	20.6	23.1	24.8	224,970	309,235	338,397	346,057
Rye..... "	11.2	12.7	13.5	38,472	40,601	48,579	46,462
Buckwheat..... "	16.0	16.2	15.7	7,315	6,350	-----	5,614
Flaxseed..... "	6.4	9.7	9.5	11,269	31,217	30,018	30,711
Rice..... "	48.4	50.2	49.7	45,673	52,754	58,160	58,970
Grain sorghums..... "	11.0	12.3	15.1	84,253	121,371	-----	128,731
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.24	1.40	1.36	69,650	86,312	83,495	85,187
Hay, wild..... "	.76	.81	.94	9,083	8,844	10,631	10,715
Hay, clover and timothy <sup>1</sup> ..... "	1.10	1.31	1.15	24,587	29,287	25,164	25,274
Hay, alfalfa..... "	1.93	2.18	2.18	24,907	30,578	33,049	33,239
Beans, dry edible							
100-lb. bag	<sup>2</sup> 781	<sup>2</sup> 876	<sup>2</sup> 921	13,297	16,074	18,046	18,728
Peanuts <sup>3</sup> .....lb.	714	864	779	1,063,374	1,734,340	-----	1,486,610
Potatoes.....bu.	112.6	130.3	127.3	370,045	397,722	367,650	369,693
Sweetpotatoes..... "	83.0	80.3	87.8	73,208	61,998	71,089	73,984
Tobacco.....lb.	832	1,034	936	1,394,839	1,451,966	1,316,481	1,288,212
Sugarcane for sugar.....ton	18.0	15.0	19.9	4,729	4,268	5,760	5,890
Sugar beets..... "	11.4	13.3	12.8	9,284	12,192	9,582	9,730
Broomcorn..... "	<sup>2</sup> 255	<sup>2</sup> 297	<sup>2</sup> 322	41	41	-----	36
Hops.....lb.	1,171	1,297	1,180	<sup>4</sup> 34,784	<sup>4</sup> 42,552	41,500	41,408
	Condition Aug. 1						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples, com'l crops <sup>5</sup> bu.	<sup>6</sup> 58	58	66	<sup>4</sup> 6125,310	<sup>4</sup> 114,391	-----	125,568
Peaches, total crop "	59	61	77	<sup>4</sup> 54,356	<sup>4</sup> 54,430	67,049	69,732
Pears, total crop.... "	62	67	68	<sup>4</sup> 27,278	<sup>4</sup> 31,622	31,071	31,183
Grapes <sup>7</sup> .....ton	76	78	81	<sup>4</sup> 2,264	<sup>4</sup> 2,544	2,554	2,569
Pecans.....lb.	---	51	57	64,676	88,426	-----	87,641
Pasture.....	64	71	79	-----	-----	-----	-----
Soybeans.....	76	79	88	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cowpeas.....	72	77	78	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

<sup>2</sup> Pounds. <sup>3</sup> Picked and threshed.

<sup>4</sup> Includes some quantities not harvested.

<sup>5</sup> See footnote on table by States.

<sup>6</sup> Short-time average.

<sup>7</sup> Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1941  
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1941	1941 Percent of 1940
	Average 1930-39	1940		
Corn, all.....	98,049	86,449	85,943	99.4
Wheat, all.....	55,884	53,503	56,783	106.1
Winter.....	39,141	36,147	40,316	111.5
All spring.....	16,742	17,356	16,467	94.9
Durum.....	2,786	3,121	2,640	84.6
Other spring.....	13,956	14,235	13,827	97.1
Oats.....	36,487	34,847	37,236	106.9
Barley.....	10,707	13,394	13,977	104.4
Rye.....	3,320	3,192	3,436	107.6
Buckwheat.....	460	393	357	90.8
Flaxseed.....	1,788	3,234	3,228	99.8
Rice.....	942	1,051	1,186	112.8
Grain sorghums.....	7,564	9,856	8,549	86.7
Cotton.....	1 32,952	1 24,871	1 23,519	94.6
Hay, all tame.....	56,102	61,592	62,488	101.5
Hay, wild.....	11,791	10,896	11,445	105.0
Hay, clover and timothy 2.....	22,363	22,387	21,898	97.8
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,867	14,048	15,218	108.3
Beans, dry edible.....	1,716	1,836	2,033	110.7
Soybeans 3.....	5,467	10,528	9,990	94.9
Cowpeas 3.....	2,647	3,120	3,331	106.8
Peanuts 4.....	1,486	2,007	1,908	95.1
Velvetbeans 3.....	114	161	175	108.7
Potatoes.....	3,296	3,053	2,904	95.1
Sweetpotatoes.....	882	772	843	109.2
Tobacco.....	1,676	1,404	1,376	98.0
Sorgo for sirup.....	219	200	193	96.5
Sugarcane for sugar....	257	285	296	103.9
Sugarcane for sirup....	137	105	110	104.8
Sugar beets.....	815	916	761	83.1
Broomcorn.....	324	279	222	79.6
Hops.....	30	33	35	107.0
Total (excl. dupl.)....	329,847	321,026	325,758	101.5

<sup>1</sup> Acreage in cultivation July 1.<sup>2</sup> Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.<sup>3</sup> Grown alone for all purposes.<sup>4</sup> Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

*Claude R. Wickard*

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 11, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1941

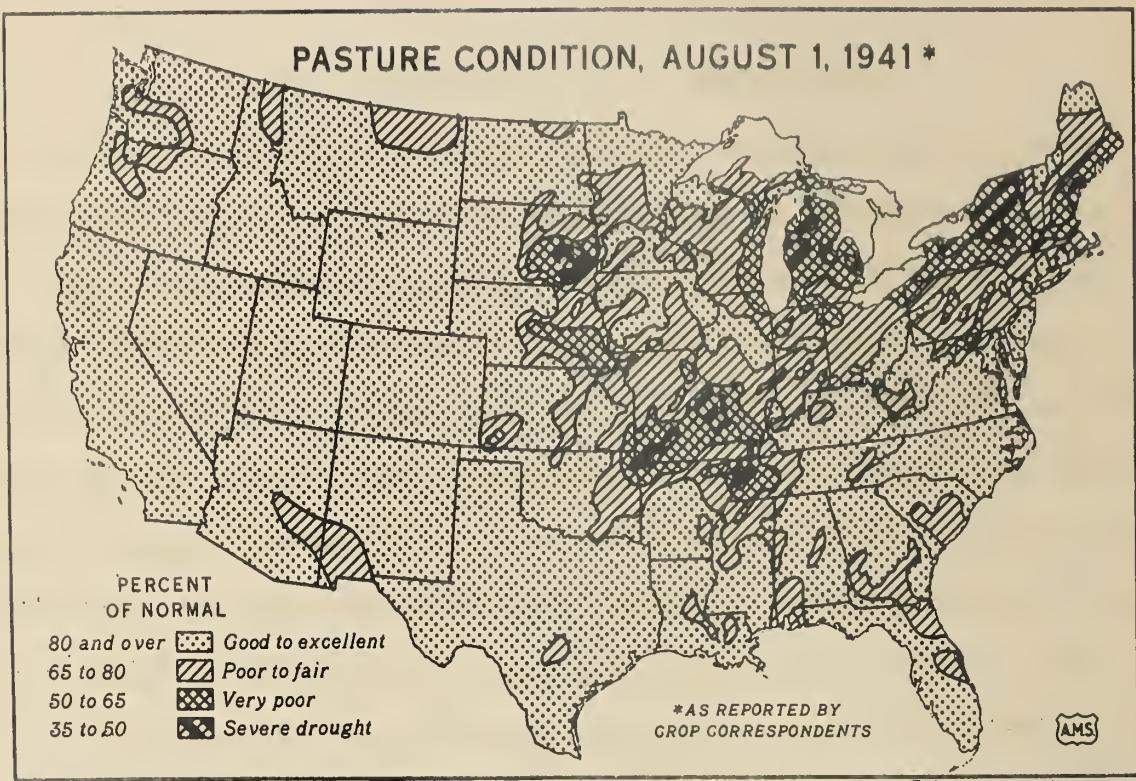
Crop prospects improved materially during July and though growing conditions were less favorable in early August, crop production in the United States this year seems likely to exceed production in any past year except 1937. Until late in July prospects seemed outstandingly favorable, but the showery weather in the South has resulted in the heaviest infestation of cotton boll weevils since 1932 and in the Corn Belt the latter part of July was so hot and dry that the corn was beginning to need rain in the whole area extending from eastern Indiana to central Nebraska. With hot, dry weather in this area during the first 9 days of August and rains in only part of the area on the 10th, it is too early to measure the change in prospects since the first of the month.

Current forecasts of crop production, based on conditions on August 1 with allowance for about average weather conditions after that date, show prospects for yields per acre more than 18 percent above the average during the 1923 to 1932 or pre-drought period, and almost as high as the record-breaking composite of yields last year. As the total acreage of crops harvested is expected to show an increase of 1 or 2 percent over last year the aggregate crop production indicated for this season is slightly above production last season and 4 percent or more above production in either 1938 or 1939 but still about 3 percent below the outstanding record of 1937 when cotton production was nearly 19 million bales.

Although several crops, particularly barley, beans, rice, some vegetables for canning and probably soybeans, seem likely to exceed previous records, the most notable feature of the crop situation this season is that practically all important crops promise better than average yields per acre. While this has been due in part to abundant rainfall in the Great Plains Area, where droughts in recent years have been most severe, there is increasing evidence that the yields of many crops have been rising as a result of improvement of varieties and use of better equipment and better cultural practices.

For most crops the August 1 forecasts of production are above the July 1 indications. The increases indicated are about one percent for corn, potatoes, and grapes, about 2 percent for barley, flaxseed, rice, hay and sugarcane and 3 to 4 percent for wheat, beans, sweetpotatoes and peaches. The principal decreases are 2 percent for tobacco, 4 percent for rye and 5 percent for oats.

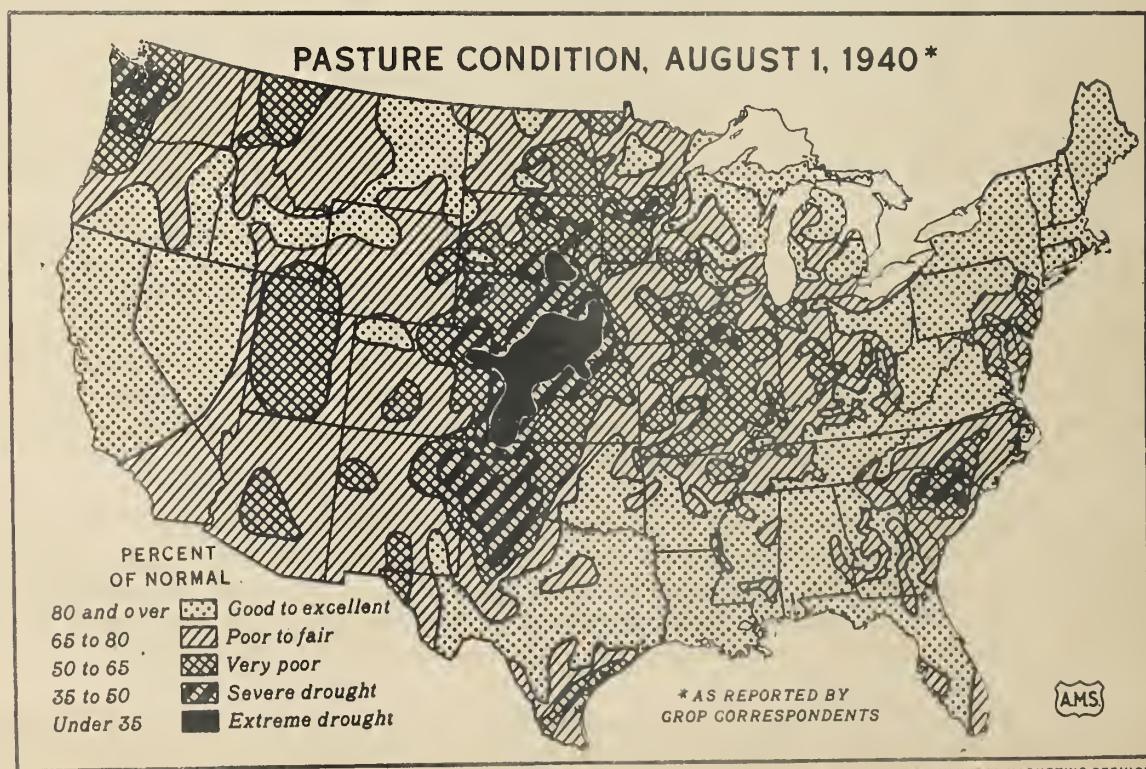
The August forecasts, when compared with crop outturns in recent years, show prospects for small but ample crops of cotton, tobacco and buckwheat, average but probably adequate production of potatoes, sweetpotatoes and commercial apples, unusually large but needed crops of flaxseed, peanuts and soybeans, partially offset by the reduced production of cottonseed, and fairly heavy production of fruits, vegetables, other food crops and crops producing feed or forage for livestock. The wheat crop,



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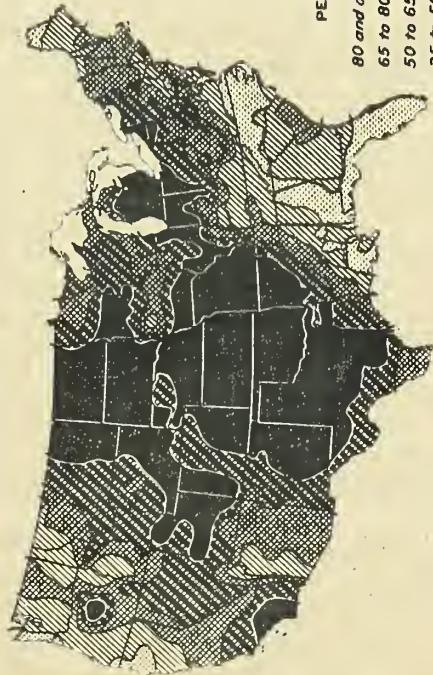


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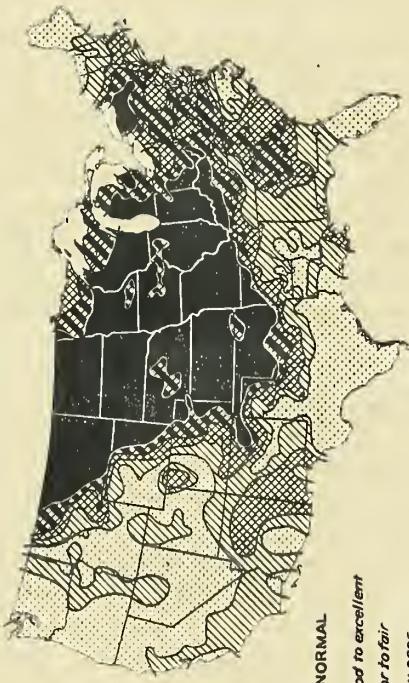
NEG. 273 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE CONDITION \*

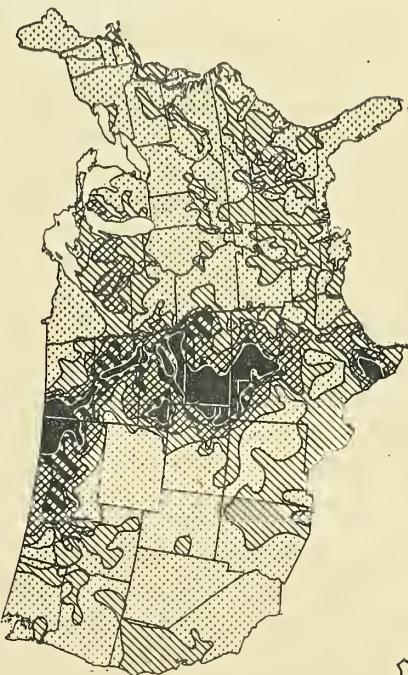
AUGUST 1, 1934



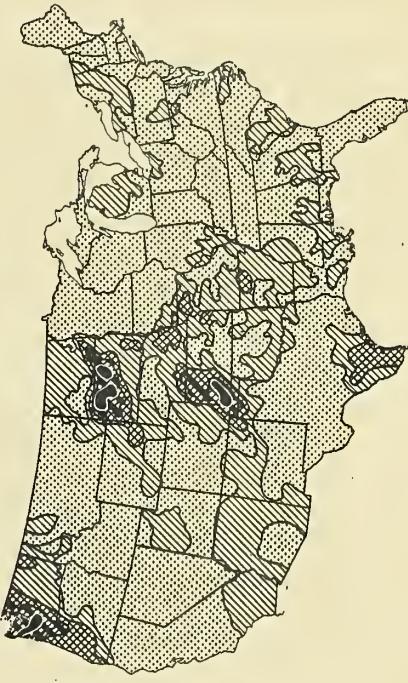
AUGUST 1, 1936\*



AUGUST 1, 1937\*



AUGUST 1, 1938\*



\* AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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estimated at 951 million bushels is the third largest that has been harvested and part of it will go to increase reserves. The rice crop, estimated at nearly 59 million bushels and the bean crop, which may approach 19 million bags, will both far exceed previous high records but are not large relative to the amounts needed.

With fair crops of corn and oats and unusually large crops of barley and grain sorghums the total quantity of feed grains produced this year is expected to be nearly 103 million tons. This would be about 4 percent above production last year, above production in other seasons since 1932 and sufficient for feeding the increased numbers of livestock in prospect at about the usual rate without drawing on the large reserves of grain on hand. The hay crop is expected to be slightly larger than production last year and probably above production in other years since 1927. The crop will be just about sufficient for feeding the gradually increasing flocks and herds as liberally as during the last two years without reducing reserves.

With an abundance of grain and roughage on hand, western ranges in exceptionally good conditions for this season of the year, pastures good to excellent over most of the country and prices of livestock products showing the strong demand, the numbers of cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry are being increased quite generally and the aggregate production of livestock and livestock products, including poultry and poultry products, seems likely to exceed production in any past year. On August 1 milk production per cow was reported 5 percent above the fairly high production at that time last year and, with more milk cows on farms, daily production of milk was between 7 and 8 percent higher than a year ago. At the same time the number of eggs reported laid per hundred hens was more than 3 percent above the number reported a year ago and 12 percent above the average on August 1 during the previous 10 years.

The acreage planted to vegetables for canning and processing has been materially increased this year and, if yields are not reduced by drought, production will far exceed production in previous years. The August 1 tonnage indications for four of the principal crops, tomatoes, corn, green peas and snap beans, exceed last year's tonnage of these crops by 17 percent and the 10-year average by 57 percent. On the other hand the production of vegetables for shipment to market, while above average, may be less than it was last year. Due chiefly to less favorable growing conditions, production up to August 1 was about 3 percent less than last year and August supplies will probably be about 5 percent less. August 1 forecasts for late crops indicate 15 percent less onions than last year, but 20 percent more tomatoes. Production of snap beans, cabbage and lettuce in the first section of the late States will be less than in 1940, but the late cauliflower and cantaloup crops will be greater. Little change is shown in the size of this year's late watermelon crop as compared with last season. Planting of fall vegetable crops will continue this month, under average conditions in most areas.

CORN: August 1 conditions indicate a 1941 corn crop of 2,587,574,000 bushels, an increase of about 39 million bushels over the July 1 forecast. Since August 1, the high temperatures which prevailed over the North Central or Corn Belt States during the latter part of July have continued and less than half of normal rainfall has been received in many areas. As a result corn prospects have continued to decline in much of this area, especially on the lighter soils. Rainfall received the last day or so in Wisconsin, most of Illinois, and northern and eastern Iowa should stop, at least temporarily, further deterioration in those areas. Minnesota has received beneficial rains since the first of the month.

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The indications on August 1 pointed to 13 million bushels less than on July 1 for the Corn Belt States. However, improved prospects in all other regions more than offset the decline in the Corn Belt.

Over the main part of the Corn Belt, the crop, which was the earliest in several years, continued to develop rapidly and prospects improved the first half of July. This improvement over the July 1 outlook, however, was more than offset by extremely unfavorable weather the last of the month. However, the high temperatures the latter part of July were accompanied by relatively high humidity over the entire Corn Belt; also there seemed to be less wind than usual in the western part of the area where hot winds often are detrimental to corn. This, together with generally adequate reserves of soil moisture at the time the hot weather began, probably enabled corn to withstand the high temperatures much better than it could have otherwise.

The indicated production on August 1 is about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  percent, or 138 million bushels, larger than the 1940 crop of 2,449,200,000 bushels and about 12 percent, or 280 million bushels, above the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 2,307,452,000 bushels. The 10-year average includes the two years, 1934 and 1936, of severe drought when production dropped to about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  billion bushels. The indicated production relates to the acreage grown for all purposes--grain, silage, fodder, hogging and grazing.

The August 1 prospective yield per acre of 30.1 bushels is one of the higher yields of record. Total production is not relatively so high because the acreage for harvest is the smallest in nearly 50 years.

As compared with a month earlier the August 1 prospects showed rather pronounced changes by areas. Corn deteriorated in parts of South Dakota, eastern Nebraska, and in an area that included southern Missouri, southwestern Illinois, and parts of eastern Kansas, northeastern Oklahoma, and northwestern Arkansas. The crop also declined over most of Indiana and parts of Ohio and Michigan, particularly on thin, light soils. On the other hand, with the drought broken in the eastern and southern States, the crop made a good recovery and presented a much more favorable prospect on August 1 than on July 1. Warm weather in the Western States during July induced rapid growth permitting late corn to catch up with the season and resulted in improved prospects.

Early corn is about made as far north as the southern parts of Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Virginia. As in the case of the Western States, warm weather in July induced rapid development in the north Atlantic States and prospects are very promising in this area. Favored by good moisture supplies, corn held more <sup>promise</sup> on August 1 in the western parts of Nebraska and Kansas and in the adjacent areas of Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico than for a number of years.

WHEAT: The August 1 indicated all wheat production is 950,953,000 bushels. This would be the largest wheat crop since 1919, when the production was 952,097,000 bushels. Production this year is nearly 16.5 percent larger than last year's 816,698,000 bushel crop, and is more than a fourth larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 747,507,000 bushels. The increase of 27,340,000 bushels over the July 1 indicated production is nearly all in spring wheat.

The preliminary estimate of winter wheat production is 684,966,000 bushels, which is larger than last year's production of 589,151,000 bushels and the 10-year average of 569,417,000 bushels by 16 percent and 20 percent respectively. This preliminary estimate shows only a little increase over a month ago in total

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## CROP REPORT

as of

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3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

United States winter wheat production. In Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, where there was heavy crop loss due to excessive rain and delayed harvest, reports from wheat growers as of August 1 indicated still further reduction in production prospects than was indicated a month earlier. This was offset, however, by increases over July 1 indications in some eastern Corn Belt States and in most of the Western States. In these areas yields at harvest overran earlier expectations.

Indicated production of all spring wheat (including durum) increased to 265,987,000 bushels, about 25 million bushels larger than last month's forecast of 241,292,000 bushels. Production in 1940 was 227,547,000 bushels, and the 10-year average is 178,090,000 bushels. Increases in prospective production occurred in nearly all spring wheat States, with the greatest improvement in the Dakotas and Montana.

Production of durum wheat is indicated at 41,132,000 bushels, compared with 34,776,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 27,598,000 bushels. The production indicated for this year is the largest since 1930. Even though there was some injury to durum wheat during July from the high temperatures, August 1 indicated yields were 1/2 to 1 bushel higher than a month earlier.

Production of other spring wheat is placed at 224,855,000 bushels, which is an increase of 22,317,000 bushels over the July expectations. Last year's production was 192,771,000 bushels, and the 10-year average is 150,492,000 bushels. There was less evidence of damage to other spring wheat resulting from the heat than to durum wheat and August 1 indicated yields are 1.5 to 2.5 bushels above July 1 in the Dakotas and Montana, where most of the increase in prospective production occurred. Record high yields are in prospect for North Dakota, Idaho, and Washington.

OATS: Oats crop prospects declined roughly 65 million bushels during July.

Production as of August 1 is estimated at 1,148,162,000 bushels, compared with 1,210,783,000 bushels July 1 and the average 1930-39 production of 1,007,141,000 bushels. Prospective production declined about 86 million bushels between July 1 and August 1 in Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin but this reduction was offset in part by heavier threshing returns than expected in other States, principally from Illinois east.

The yield per acre is now placed at 30.8 bushels per acre-on July 1 it was 32.6 bushels; for 1940, 35.5 bushels; and the 1930-39 average, 27.3 bushels. In all of the important oats States, yields are better than average except Minnesota and Kansas; equal to or higher than expected a month ago, except in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, and Kansas; but lower than the high yields obtained last year, except in Pennsylvania, North Dakota, and Nebraska.

As a whole, the crop matured early - before it could be seriously affected by the dry weather - and much threshing has been done. Heavy rains caused considerable lodging, and, though there is some light oats, the quality is generally good. The Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and North Dakota crops were relatively free from rust and filled much better than anticipated; the Missouri and Nebraska crops are about as expected a month ago; but the Iowa crop headed short and was sharply reduced by rust and smut, and the South Dakota crop, much of which was planted late and cut before fully matured, suffered from a heavy infection of red rust. Prospective production in Wisconsin and Minnesota was reduced by rust and high temperatures.

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CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
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BARLEY: Conditions on August 1 continued to point to a barley crop exceeding all previous records. With a large part of the crop already harvested, the indicated production of 346,057,000 bushels is about 12 percent above the 1940 production of 309,235,000 bushels, and 54 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 224,970,000 bushels. Other large barley crops occurred in 1928 and 1930 when production also exceeded the 300 million bushel mark.

Throughout the important Central and North Central States, which have the great bulk of the national total barley acreage, yields are running well above those of the 1930-39 average. Above average yields are also reported through most of the South and West, but they are below average in the New England States, some of the Middle Atlantic States and in California.

On August 1 the expected yield per harvested acre was 24.8 bushels, compared with 24.2 bushels indicated a month earlier; the 1940 yield of 23.1 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 20.6 bushels.

Nebraska, the leading barley producing State this year, has a crop of close to 50 million bushels, which is more than double her 1940 production and nearly 4 times as large as that of the average of preceding 10 years. Other important States where 1941 production has sharply increased include the Dakotas, Kansas, and Colorado. Important States with smaller production in 1941 compared with 1940 are Wisconsin, Minnesota, and California.

RYE: Production of rye is estimated at 46,462,000 bushels, which is 14 percent larger than the 1940 crop of 40,601,000 bushels and 21 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 38,472,000 bushels.

Indicated production declined more than 2 million bushels during July as the very promising earlier prospects did not fully materialize in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin--each an important rye producing State. Yield prospects also declined during the month in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Virginia. Prospective yields held their own or improved during July in the remainder of the States with the crop threshing out better than expected in the Ohio Valley States, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, and Washington.

High temperatures the last few days of June and in early July injured rye in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota. Thin stands in some areas of Minnesota were a greater factor in holding down yield per acre than anticipated earlier. In South Dakota the crop was very rank and lodged rather badly. Also hail damage was more extensive in this State than in other recent years.

Indicated yields are, however, above the 10-year average in all States except Minnesota, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland where they equal the average or are only about one bushel or less below. Excellent yields - the highest in 10 to 20 years - are being secured in North Dakota, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

BUCKWHEAT: Development of buckwheat in the belt from Maine to Ohio has been retarded by lack of moisture. Condition in New York and Pennsylvania, which produce two-thirds of the crop, is spotty and growth in many fields short, with prospective yields below last year and average. Weather favored the sowings

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Washington, D. C.,

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August 1, 1941

in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Virginias. Combining all areas, present indications are for a yield of 15.7 bushels, compared with 16.2 bushels in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 16.0 bushels.

Production, estimated at 5,614,000 bushels, compares with 6,350,000 bushels produced last year and 7,315,000 bushels, the 10-year (1930-39) average. The estimate of 357,000 acres for harvest this year represents a decrease of 9 percent from the 393,000 acres harvested in 1940 and 22 percent from the average of 460,000 acres harvested in the 10-year period. Nearly half the reduction was in New York, the leading State in acreage. In many localities in buckwheat areas, it was either too dry at plowing and seeding time or all available labor was occupied with the hay or winter grain harvest.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production, estimated at 30,711,000 bushels on August 1, while slightly larger than indicated a month earlier, is below the 1940 production by 506,000 bushels or 1.6 percent. On the other hand, the 1941 crop is nearly three times the average annual production of 11,269,000 bushels in the 10 years, 1930 to 1939.

The yield per harvested acre in 1941 is now indicated at 9.5 bushels compared with 9.3 bushels a month earlier; 9.7 bushels in 1940; and the 10-year average yield per acre of 6.4 bushels.

Harvesting is completed in California and considerable amounts of the crop have been harvested in all States except those of the extreme Northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest. Late flax in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana has been ripened prematurely by July hot weather with some damage to both yields and quality.

The large production of flaxseed in 1941 and 1940 compared with the average of the previous 10 years is reducing import requirements and notwithstanding increased domestic consumption due to greater business activity. From 1929 to 1938 the annual amount of flax crushed for linseed oil has ranged from 17,370,000 bushels in 1932 to 35,504,000 bushels in 1929.

RICE: The condition of the rice crop on August 1 in the four States, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and California, indicates a total production of 58,970,000 bushels — an increase of 810,000 bushels over the July 1 indication. Production in 1940 was 52,754,000 bushels. The 10-year (1930-39) average production is 45,673,000 bushels.

Production in the southern rice belt is now estimated 49,034,000 bushels. In 1940, production was 43,786,000 bushels. The 10-year average production in the southern rice belt is 37,498,000 bushels.

Production in California is estimated at 9,936,000 bushels, which compares with 8,968,000 bushels harvested in 1940, and 8,176,000 bushels, the 10-year average production.

If nothing untoward occurs to reduce the present prospect, the 1941 rice crop will be the largest in the history of the rice industry in the United States.

The crop in general is progressing satisfactorily. Early varieties have headed in the southern rice belt and harvesting is starting. The crop as a whole is late, however, as excessive rains and dark days in the spring months set the crop back about three weeks in Texas, Louisiana,

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and California. Seeding was mostly late. Louisiana rice fields along the Mississippi River are showing some bad spots due largely to poor stands and the abundance of grass and weeds. Showers in Arkansas proved beneficial and have reduced somewhat the need for irrigation. "White tip" is present in some fields in Arkansas, but as yet not serious. Some late planted Arkansas fields have thin stands and are grassier than usual and weedy. In Texas little watering has been necessary and the crop shows a good clean stand, except for some of the late-sown acreage. The crop in California --- planted late because of wet and soggy soil --- is now making favorable progress; but a prolonged spell of warmer weather would be beneficial to the growing rice. Water supplies in California are reported to be ample for all needs.

Stocks of old rice on farms August 1 in the Southern rice area are estimated at 153,000 bushels. This compares with 131,000 bushels in this position last year and the 10-year average of 149,000 bushels.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: Based on August 1 conditions, grain sorghum production is forecast at 129,731,000 bushels. If this excellent prospect finally materializes it will be the second largest crop of record and will exceed the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 84,253,000 bushels by 53 percent. The record crop 136,367,000 bushels was secured in 1920.

Reflecting the relatively favorable August 1 soil moisture supplies over the Great Plains where grain sorghums are largely produced, the indicated yield of 15.1 bushels per acre is the highest since 1931. The 1940 yield was 12.3 bushels and the 10-year average yield 11.0 bushels.

The acreage for harvest this year is estimated at 8,549,000 acres, the third largest of record, being exceeded only by the 9,856,000 acres harvested last year and the 9,354,000 acres harvested in 1935. The 10-year average acreage harvested is 7,564,000 acres. The 1941 acreage is down from the preceding year in the main producing States - Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Nebraska - because lighter abandonment of winter wheat acreage left less land available for planting to sorghum in the areas where it often is widely used as a catch crop when wheat fails. The acreage is also down in Arkansas and Missouri. In South Dakota, where sorghums have expanded rapidly in recent years, the acreage is the same as harvested in 1940. Acreage is up sharply in Arizona and California due to favorable soil moisture supplies and ample irrigation water. New Mexico also shows an increased acreage.

July weather was generally favorable for sorghums and the crop is in excellent condition, although beginning to need rain in some areas of South Dakota and the eastern parts of Nebraska and Kansas. In the former dust bowl areas the crop is making good progress although a little late as there was considerable difficulty in obtaining good stands due to excessive rainfall at planting time.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: The prospective 1941 dry edible bean crop of 18,728,000 bags (100 lbs., uncleaned) is the largest in more than 30 years for which records are available and about one-sixth larger than the previous record crop of 16,074,000 bags harvested in 1940.

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Growing conditions during July were very good in most western bean producing districts, but in Michigan and New York were only fair. Because many fields are in the critical blooming period much depends on August weather both in the east and in the west. Most irrigated districts have good water supplies and western dry land districts have had much more than the usual rainfall.

Growers' reports as of August 1 indicate an average yield per acre of 921 pounds per acre compared with 876 pounds in 1940 and a 10-year average of 781 pounds. Indicated yields per acre are above the 10-year average in every important State and are above 1940 yields except in Montana, Idaho, California, and Kansas. In California indicated Lima yields are slightly above last year and field bean yields are slightly lower.

SOYBEANS: The August 1 condition of soybeans of 88 percent is 9 points above a year ago, and 12 points higher than the 10-year (1930-39) average August 1 condition. This condition is near the highest August 1 condition on record for the United States, the only higher year being 1939 with 89 percent condition. The reported condition was above last year in nearly all the important soybean States, and particularly so in the principal commercial States of the Corn Belt. Condition was above average in all soybean producing States. Exceptionally favorable growing conditions, clean fields and prospects for very good yields were reported in most of the States as of August 1.

Reports from soybean growers in the 8 principal States indicate intentions to harvest 5,112,000 acres for beans this year. The acreage harvested for beans in these 8 States (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, North Carolina, and Mississippi) last year was 4,565,000 acres. This is an increase of 12 percent in the acreage intended to be harvested for beans for these States. Ninety-two percent of the acreage for soybeans harvested for beans in the United States last year was in these 8 States. This harvested acreage would be 60 percent of these States' total acres of soybeans grown for all purposes, whereas 51 percent of the total acreage was harvested for beans last year.

On the basis of the probable acreage to be harvested for beans and yields indicated by August 1 conditions, the prospective production in the United States this year is about 109 million bushels. The 1940 production was 79,837,000 bushels, and the 1939 production was 91,272,000 bushels.

COWPEAS: The August 1 condition of cowpeas is 78 percent. This is 1 point above a year ago and 6 points higher than the 10-year average August 1 condition of 72 percent. The condition of cowpeas is more varied than is the case with soybeans. However, most of the important States east of the Mississippi River reported better than average condition. Prospects are generally less favorable for the acreage of cowpeas west of the River.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts to be harvested for picking and threshing this season will be less in all areas than the record high acreage harvested last season, according to reports from growers stating their intentions as of August 1. Should these intentions materialize, the total acreage utilized for picking and threshing will be 1,908,000 acres, compared with the revised estimates of 2,007,000 acres harvested last season, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 1,486,000 acres. The indicated decrease in acreage this season from that harvested last season by areas is: Virginia-Carolina area, 5.3 percent; southeastern area, 5.2 percent; and southwestern area, 4.9 percent.

Prospects as of August 1 point to a picked and threshed production of 1,486,610,000 pounds. This would be about 14 percent less than last season's

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crop which revised estimates now place at 1,734,340,000 pounds, and about 39.8 percent more than the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 1,063,374,000 pounds. The indicated production for picking and threshing this season compared with last season by areas is: Virginia-Carolina area this season 455,760,000 pounds, last season 593,000,000 pounds; southeastern area, this season 817,175,000 pounds, last season 893,370,000 pounds; and southwestern area, this season 213,675,000 pounds, last season 247,970,000 pounds.

Assuming about the same requirements as last year for seed and other farm uses, there would be left from the present indicated production for picking and threshing approximately 1,280,000,000 pounds for commercial uses, consisting of 410,000,000 pounds in the Virginia-Carolina area, 700,000,000 pounds in the southeastern area, and 170,000,000 pounds in the southwestern area. Preliminary estimates place last season's commercial production at 1,522,000,000 pounds, made up from 545,000,000 in the Virginia-Carolina area, 775,000,000 pounds in the southeastern area, and 202,000,000 pounds in the southwestern area.

The early part of the season in all areas was quite varied and generally unfavorable for peanuts. Dry weather delayed planting and resulted in uneven stands in the Virginia-Carolina area and retarded early growth in the southeastern area, while prolonged rains interfered with planting in the southwestern area. However, conditions during the latter half of July were quite favorable and the crop was making good progress in all areas. Harvest of the crop in South Texas commenced in late July.

TOBACCO: A total tobacco crop all types combined of 1,288,212,000 pounds is forecast for this season on the basis of condition of tobacco on August 1. This represents a decrease of 2 percent from the production indicated a month earlier. This decrease is entirely accounted for by a decline of nearly 6 percent in the prospects for flue-cured tobacco. All other classes of tobacco show improvement in yield on August 1. Last year 1,451,966,000 pounds of tobacco were produced in this country and the 10-year (1930-39) average production is 1,394,839,000 pounds.

The flue-cured crop of tobacco suffered considerable damage during July and estimates based on August 1 condition place this season's production at 675,122,000 pounds compared to 716,192,000 pounds on July 1. Continued rains in early July in Georgia created favorable conditions for root knot and this caused some damage in certain areas. Georgia markets opened August 5 with prices higher than had perhaps been generally anticipated and as a result cropping will probably be closer than usual where the quality is satisfactory. Heavy July rains followed by high temperatures in the type 13 areas of North and South Carolina resulted in injury to tobacco, both from the standpoint of rapid ripening and drowning in the lower fields. With fertilizer badly leached and the soil full of water, leaves turned yellow before maturing and twice a week curing was the general rule rather than the exception.

The type 12 crop in eastern North Carolina was about 2 weeks late on July 1, but rains and hot weather later in the month caused rapid growth of plants. Tobacco which has made a rank, quick growth usually makes a rather light weight leaf and this, together with some loss in the fields, has caused some pessimism as to the size of this year's type 12 crop. The condition of the Old Belt crop in North Carolina appears to be better than usual but in Virginia there was too much rain in July for best development of flue-cured tobacco and hot weather at the end of the month has caused tobacco to ripen rapidly.

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The condition of fire-cured tobacco improved during July and a crop of 72,946,000 pounds is now indicated for harvest on 86,100 acres. Last year 117,150 acres produced 103,481,000 pounds of dark fired tobacco. The 1941 prospective yield of 847 pounds per acre is about 4 percent less than the 1940 yield of 883 pounds, but more than 6 percent above the 10-year average dark fired tobacco yield. All of the dark fired types show higher yields on August 1 than a month earlier except type 23 in Kentucky. The weather has been quite dry all season in the Paducah-Mayfield area of Kentucky and has retarded development of tobacco in that section.

Burley tobacco yield prospects improved during the past month and a production of 331,885,000 pounds for this season is now indicated compared with 375,535,000 pounds in 1940 and the 10-year average of 328,605,000 pounds. In Kentucky part of the crop appears to be ripening quite early while some is extremely late. This also seems to be the situation in Tennessee and Ohio. In general, the Burley crop is making good progress and a rather high yield per acre is anticipated, although lower than the 1940 record high yield.

It is estimated that 32,258,000 pounds of Southern Maryland tobacco will be produced this year compared with 31,920,000 pounds in 1940 and the 10-year average of 26,901,000 pounds. The condition of type 32 tobacco is down somewhat from July 1 probably because of excessive moisture during the month; however, the prospects now are that a good crop of tobacco will be produced in Southern Maryland this year. The 1940 crop is being marketed at unusually high prices.

August 1 conditions indicate a dark air-cured tobacco crop of 32,250,000 pounds for this season, which if it materializes, would be nearly 24 percent smaller than the 1940 crop and about 23 percent less than the 10-year average. The reduced production from last year, however, is due to a sharp decrease in acreage, as the 1941 prospective yield per acre of 893 pounds is slightly higher than the 1940 yield of 887 pounds per acre and is about 8 percent above the 10-year average yield. All of the dark air-cured types showed higher yields on August 1 than a month earlier, with marked improvement in the prospects for Virginia Sun-cured and One-sucker in Tennessee.

A cigar tobacco production of 143,751,000 pounds is indicated by August 1 growing conditions. A crop of this size would be very close to last year's production of 143,025,000 pounds and would be nearly 20 percent larger than the 10-year average. The estimates for this season by classes are as follows: Filler, 67,974,000 pounds; binder, 64,652,000 pounds; and wrapper, 11,125,000 pounds.

Growing conditions have been favorable in practically all cigar tobacco areas so far this season. In New England, frequent showers throughout July and the general rains during the last week of the month provided ample moisture which together with warm night temperatures enabled the crop to maintain its excellent all season growth. There has been very little insect and disease damage and the present prospects are for a high yielding crop of good quality tobacco in the Connecticut Valley. The condition of the Pennsylvania Seedleaf tobacco crop is above average and is from ten days to two weeks earlier than usual. Topping is general and well advanced with cutting of early planted fields to reach its peak about mid-August and later plantings probably the latter part of September. Dry weather has retarded the growth of Havana Seed tobacco in New York and northern Pennsylvania. The Wisconsin and Minnesota tobacco crops were subjected to hot weather the latter part of July, but growing conditions in general have been good.

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**FRUIT AND NUT SUMMARY:** Production prospects for the major fruit crops showed a small net increase during July. High July temperatures caused some damage to a few crops in local areas. But weather conditions were favorable in most States for the control of disease and insect pests and a moderate improvement in prospects for apples, peaches, and grapes more than offset decreases in plum and prune production.

On August 1 the condition of the major citrus fruits (crops from bloom of 1941) was reported below that of last year, with the least favorable prospects for grapefruit. Compared with the 10-year (1930-39) average August 1 condition, oranges and grapefruit are below average, but California lemons are above average.

On the basis of August conditions, the combined production of apples (commercial apples), peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, and apricots, is indicated to be 11 percent above that of last year, and 10 percent above average.

The combined production of the four major tree nuts--walnuts, almonds, pecans, and filberts is indicated to be about 11 percent above that of last season, and is 21 percent above average.

**APPLES (COMMERCIAL CROP):** Prospective production of apples in the commercial areas of the United States, as indicated by August 1 conditions, is about the same as the 6-year (1934-39) average production in these areas, but is 10 percent larger than the crop of 1940. A total of 125,568,000 bushels is indicated in 1941 compared with the 6-year average of 125,310,000 bushels and the 1940 production of 114,391,000 bushels. Although the August 1 condition of 66 percent is 8 points above average, the prospective crop for 1941 does not exceed the 6-year average production because of the downward trend in producing capacity due to the removal of bearing trees in recent years.

On a regional basis the August 1 estimate shows about an average crop in the Eastern States (North Atlantic and South Atlantic groups), a crop of 19 percent above average in the Central States (North Central and South Central groups), and a production 9 percent below average in the Western States (Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States). As compared with production in 1940, the prospects are for a 9 percent increase in the Eastern States, a 34 percent increase in the Central States, and a slight decrease in the Western States.

In the Eastern States most of the increase over the 1940 crop is accounted for by the larger crops in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, although increases are also indicated in Georgia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Vermont, and Rhode Island. The New England States, as a group, show prospects for a crop smaller than last year and also smaller than average.

All of the Central States except Nebraska, Iowa, and Kansas have large crops in prospect this year. The three mentioned States have very poor crops because the severe freeze of November 1940 killed many trees and damaged others. Prospects are also poor in northwestern Missouri for the same reason. But in eastern and southwestern Missouri good crops are indicated.

In the Western States below-average crops are indicated in all States except New Mexico and Utah, and decreases from the 1940 production are estimated in Idaho, Colorado, Washington, and Oregon. The California crop is considerably larger than in 1940 and is only slightly less than average.

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Growing conditions have been fairly favorable this season. Apples in the New England States are well advanced for this date. Weather conditions during the season have been favorable for spraying and the fruit is clean and shows little insect damage. Although dry weather tended to limit the "sizing" of some of the early varieties, the size of the fruit is reported as fair to good. In New York quality of the fruit is expected to be unusually good in orchards that have been properly cared for. Dry weather in that State was favorable for spraying but has not prevented serious Codling moth infestation in neglected orchards. The Pennsylvania crop is reported to be fairly free of scab and insect damage but additional moisture is needed for proper sizing of the fruit. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia apples have been favored by good growing conditions and the crop is developing satisfactorily. Fruit is of good quality and is reported to be unusually free of disease.

In the Central States growing conditions have been somewhat variable. Hot, dry weather has tended to retard "sizing" of the fruit in southern Illinois, parts of Wisconsin and locally in other States of this region. Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan apples are reported to be sizing satisfactorily. The dry weather in the early spring was favorable for spraying and scab infestation damage is less than usual in properly sprayed orchards.

In the Western States July growing conditions were favorable except for some sunscald injury from high temperatures in local areas of Washington and Oregon. Codling moth control has been more effective this year than usual in most of the Western States and the fruit is unusually clean to date. Fruit in most areas is reported to be sizing well.

#### PROSPECTS FOR IMPORTANT APPLE VARIETIES

August 1 reports indicate medium to large crops of summer apples and light to large production of fall and winter varieties.

SUMMER VARIETIES: A Gravenstein crop of good quality and about the same size as last season is expected in California where about one-half the crop had been harvested by August 1. A crop of medium size or larger is in prospect in New England and New Jersey. For the Oldenburg (Duchess) variety indications point to average crops in New England and New York; and above-average crops in Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Production of Williams Red apples is somewhat larger than average. The Yellow Transparent is fair in Pennsylvania and West Virginia and good to excellent in other producing areas.

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES: Light crops of Grimes Golden are expected in West Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Kansas, and Colorado. In New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and Michigan, prospective production is about average for this variety, while excellent yields are indicated in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee and Arkansas. Light crops of Jonathan are expected in Oregon, Kansas and Nebraska, and below-average production is indicated in Washington, Colorado, Utah, and West Virginia. The outlook is for crops of about average size in Idaho and Michigan, while fairly heavy production is in prospect over most of an area extending from New Jersey and Virginia west to Wisconsin, Missouri, and Arkansas.

A good to excellent crop of Wealthy apples is expected in all important mbp

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producting areas. Condition of Northwestern Greening in Wisconsin is somewhat above average, although prospects declined during July.

Baldwin production will be light in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Michigan, and about average in Ohio and Indiana. Small crops of Ben Davis and Gano are in prospect in Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, and Kansas. Crops of about average size are expected in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Washington and larger crops in other areas.

Condition of Cortland apples is below average in New York, about average in New England, and above average in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The outlook for Delicious is varied. In Washington, the crop will be about average; in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, and New England, somewhat below average; in Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, and Idaho light crops are expected. Conditions are most favorable for this variety in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina, and Arkansas. A light crop of Golden Delicious is indicated in West Virginia, and Michigan, and average or larger in most other areas. A McIntosh crop above average in size is indicated in most areas except Pennsylvania and Michigan where production will be moderately light. Production of Northern Spy is expected to be light.

Rhode Island Greening prospects are somewhat below average in New England, New York, and Michigan and somewhat above average in Ohio. Rome Beauty production will be moderately light in Oregon and the Virginias, fairly heavy in Ohio and Indiana, and about average in Washington, Idaho, and other areas. Condition of Stayman indicates below-average production in Michigan, West Virginia, Washington, and Missouri; above average crops in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Arkansas; and unusually good prospects in Ohio, Indiana, North Carolina, and Tennessee. For the Winesap variety larger-than-average production is indicated in Virginia, West Virginia, New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and the Pacific Coast States, and about average size in Illinois. In Pennsylvania and Missouri, Winesap production is expected to be below-average.

A large crop of Yellow Newtown is indicated in California, but production of this variety is expected to be light in Oregon and Washington. Albemarle Pippin is about average in Virginia. The York Imperial crop in the Appalachian area is expected to be about average; while a heavy crop is indicated in New Jersey, Ohio, and Tennessee, and a light crop in Missouri. Paragon (Black Twig) is expected to produce a moderately large crop in Virginia, North Carolina and New Jersey and crops of about average size in Pennsylvania and Arkansas.

PEACHES: Total peach production for 1941, as indicated by the August 1 condition, is placed at 69,732,000 bushels, compared with 54,430,000 bushels in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 54,356,000 bushels. Although prospects declined slightly during July in the North Atlantic and Western groups of States, this loss was considerably more than offset by favorable growing conditions in other parts of the country. Prospective production for the United States is now indicated to be 4 percent larger than was estimated on July 1.

In the 10 Southern States, production is indicated to be 8 percent larger than was reported on July 1. Total production in this group of States is now placed at 22,787,000 bushels, compared with 13,856,000 bushels in 1940, and the 10-year average of 14,293,000 bushels. In North Carolina, trees were heavily loaded with fruit and estimated production is well above early season estimates. In South Carolina and Georgia, early July rains were very beneficial to the

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"sizing" of Elbertas. Harvest was practically completed by August 1 in those States, with only a few late varieties remaining for shipment.

In Arkansas, timely rains occurred in July, causing peaches to "size" well. Although the larger part of the crop in this State had moved to market by August 1, some peaches still remained to be shipped from the Crowley Ridge area and from northwest Arkansas. Unusually large peach crops were harvested in Alabama and Mississippi. Production in Oklahoma and Texas was practically double the 10-year average. Large crops are indicated for Kentucky and Tennessee.

In New York the peach crop is somewhat larger than last year in the important commercial areas near the Niagara River and Lake Ontario, and quite irregular elsewhere in Western New York, though with generally good production. In the Hudson Valley the crop is generally lighter except in the southern part where prospects are very favorable. Early peach varieties in New York have been on the market since late July. Ripening of late varieties will be unusually early; with peak movement of Elbertas probably occurring in the Hudson Valley at the end of August, and in Western New York early in September. In Pennsylvania prospects are generally favorable in most sections though rains will soon be needed in some areas of the State for proper sizing of the fruit. Rochester and Jubilee varieties are now moving to market. Elbertas are expected to start by mid-August and will reach a peak toward the latter part of the month.

Growing conditions during July were unusually favorable for peaches in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. Considerable thinning of fruit has been necessary and large crops are in prospect in each of those States. Small crops are indicated in Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas where many trees were killed by the low temperatures of last November.

In the West, weather conditions were favorable for the development of peaches. The Colorado crop is expected to be somewhat smaller than last year's record crop but is well above average. Prospects declined in that State during July due largely to the heavy dropping of fruit. Colorado peaches are expected to move in volume from Mesa County the latter part of August and from Delta County about September 6. In Washington prospects were lowered slightly by hot weather during mid-July, but estimated production is still well above average.

Production of California Clingstone peaches is placed at 13,209,000 bushels (the same as reported on July 1) compared with 14,709,000 in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 15,143,000 bushels. The California Freestone crop is indicated to be slightly higher than reported a month ago. Production of that variety is now placed at 8,376,000 bushels, compared with 8,876,000 bushels in 1940, and the 10-year average of 7,863,000 bushels. In the important Clingstone producing counties of the Sacramento Valley, prospects continued to decline, largely as the result of excessive soil moisture caused by heavy rains of late winter and early spring. But these losses have been offset by improved prospects in other districts, mainly the San Joaquin Valley. Canning of Tuscan varieties has been completed, and many mid-summer varieties already have been delivered to the canners. Growing conditions have been favorable for Freestone varieties in the important producing area of the San Joaquin Valley.

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PEARS: August 1 conditions indicate a total United States pear crop of 31,183,000 bushels, which is about 1 percent less than the 1940 crop of 31,622,000 bushels, but 14 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 27,278,000 bushels. The August estimate is 112,000 bushels greater than that of July 1, the increase being about equally divided between the Pacific Coast and the other pear producing States. The crop on the Pacific Coast is now placed at 19,093,600 bushels, which is 4 percent less than the 19,962,000 bushels produced last year, but 5 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 18,114,000 bushels.

The Bartlett crop now being harvested on the Pacific Coast is indicated to be 13,729,000 bushels, or 2 percent above the 13,407,000 bushels produced last year. All of the increase is accounted for in California--both Washington and Oregon having smaller crops. Production of varieties other than Bartletts on the Pacific Coast totals 5,364,000 bushels, compared with 6,555,000 bushels harvested last year and the 10-year average production of 4,533,000 bushels. Although production of these varieties is smaller than last year in all of the Pacific Coast States, prospects are particularly poor in California where the crop is only about half of last year's production.

Conditions were favorable for maturity of Bartlett pears in Washington and Oregon during July. Harvest of this variety is now general and will continue throughout this month. It is expected that canners will take a large proportion of the crop again this year and that supplies for the fresh market will be no greater, if as great, as last year. During July the outlook improved a little in the Hood River area of Oregon, but in the Medford district there was no change, with a crop indicated somewhat under that of 1940. Production in the Willamette Valley is now expected to be about the same as in 1940. In California harvesting of Bartletts is well under way.

Fall and winter varieties made good progress in Washington during July. D'Anjou and Comice varieties have sized well and production will be about equal to that of last year. Other winter varieties, such as Bosc and Nelis, do not show quite as favorable prospects. In Oregon the Bosc crop in the Hood River District may be a little larger this year than last, but in the Medford area one of the smallest crops in years is in prospect. The D'Anjou crop in the Medford area of Oregon is in good shape and production prospects are somewhat better than last year. This variety has also made good progress in the Hood River area, though the tonnage probably will not be as large as in 1940. The California "Other" pear crop is one of the smallest in years. It is expected that canners will take a large part of the tonnage in that State--particularly of the Hardy and Bosc varieties.

The pear crop made favorable progress in the New England States during July, but in the middle Atlantic States a below-average crop is in prospect. A good crop is indicated in the North Central and South Atlantic States. In the Rocky Mountain States conditions are generally favorable except in Colorado where a light crop is in prospect.

GRAPES: The August 1 condition of grapes indicated a total United States crop of 2,569,400 tons compared with 2,543,910 tons in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,264,062 tons.

Production of wine grapes in California is placed at 576,000 tons compared with 607,000 tons in 1940 and the 10-year average of 497,000 tons. Production of raisin grapes in that State totals 1,338,000 tons. The 1940 crop

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totaled 1,209,000 tons and the 10-year average is 1,143,600 tons. The indicated crop of table grapes is 402,000 tons compared with 430,000 tons in 1940 and the 10-year average of 350,200 tons. Prospects for the raisin crop improved during July. Mildew and sunburn, which affected the crop in some localities, were largely confined to Muscats and were more than offset by improved conditions for other varieties. On wine varieties mildew and sunburn caused only a slight decline in prospects. On table varieties considerable sunburn injury was reported, especially to Tokays. Some mildew damage was also indicated.

In Washington production is expected to be somewhat larger than in 1940. Prospects declined in the Puget Sound area during July but conditions were favorable in the irrigated district east of the Cascades. In New York a light crop is indicated. Except for part of the Chautauqua district prospects are irregular due mainly to spring freeze damage. In the Erie District of Pennsylvania and in the important grape areas of Ohio, hail caused considerable damage to the crop. A light crop is indicated in Pennsylvania and a below-average crop is in prospect in Ohio. Michigan grape production is about one-fifth smaller than last season. Large crops are indicated in Missouri and Arkansas where weather conditions were favorable during July. In most of the South Atlantic and South Central States the outlook is for large crops.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of California plums is now placed at 68,000 tons compared with 69,000 tons in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 64,600 tons. The Michigan plum crop is estimated at 6,500 tons compared with 5,800 tons in 1940 and the 10-year average of 5,580 tons.

The California dried prune crop is estimated at 220,000 tons compared with 175,000 tons harvested in 1940 and the 10-year average of 207,100 tons. Hot weather in July in the Bay and Coastal prune areas reduced prospects from those of a month ago. A small decline is shown in the Sacramento Valley area, also. Indicated production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon totals 145,000 tons (fresh basis), compared with 81,700 tons in 1940 and the 10-year average of 159,420 tons. In Idaho the prospective crop is smaller than last year but larger than average. Prunes have developed well in that State and fruit of good quality and large size is expected. However, the set of fruit is somewhat irregular. In eastern Oregon and Washington, where prunes are grown primarily for fresh market, prospective production is lighter than last season but heavier than average. Harvest in these areas is expected to be active by the middle of August.

Production of prunes in western Oregon and Washington, where the crop is used mostly for canning and drying, is estimated at 98,000 tons (fresh basis) compared with 29,100 tons in 1940 and the 10-year average of 116,360 tons. Weather conditions during July were favorable in western Washington and prospects there improved. But in western Oregon, hot weather caused a slight decline in prospects.

CITRUS: The August 1 condition of Oranges from the 1941 bloom (1941-42) crop is 68 percent, compared with 70 percent on the same date last year, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 74 percent. Grapefruit condition was reported at 55 percent compared with 62 percent on August 1, 1940, and 65 percent for the 10-year (1930-39) average. The August 1 condition of California Lemons from the 1941 bloom is 76 percent, compared with 80 percent last year, and the 10-year average of 73 percent.

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During July Florida citrus areas received abundant rainfall which was beneficial. The "late" bloom in Florida was light and is not expected to have much effect on the total production for the State.

Conditions in Texas are improved over those of the previous month. Hot, dry weather after the first week in July resulted in most of the groves drying out after having been under water since the 1941 bloom occurred. Growers have been able to get into the orchards for spraying and dusting, and other necessary work. Groves in waterlogged areas held a poor set of fruit but in areas with drainage, many trees have a good set. Trees in all sections responded to the recent favorable weather; rust mite is not serious; fruit is well sized and growth much more advanced than at this time last year.

Arizona citrus trees are showing a good recovery from last year's water shortage. Effects of the drought were less severe to the grapefruit trees than the orange trees.

California citrus fruits from the 1941 bloom continue to develop under favorable conditions. Shedding of fruit, however, is continuing over a longer period than usual.

Louisiana crops are not making good progress, except in areas where groves were irrigated during the May drought and were sprayed early.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, AND FILBERTS: Prospective production of California walnuts is the same as reported on July 1. Total production is indicated to be 53,000 tons, compared with 42,200 tons in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 43,330 tons. Walnut prospects declined somewhat in the Bay and Coast Counties, but this was offset by the improved outlook in Southern California. The prospective crop of Oregon walnuts is 5,500 tons, compared with 4,200 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average of 2,655 tons.

The California almond crop continued to decline during July. Indicated production now is placed at 7,800 tons, compared with 10,200 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average of 13,720 tons. Prospects declined in nearly all areas except the San Joaquin Valley. In some of those localities where almond orchards carried excessive soil moisture, due to the heavy spring rains, many nuts have not filled properly. Prospective production of Oregon filberts is placed at 3,830 tons, compared with 2,700 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average of 1,321 tons. Although the hot weather of mid-July caused some damage to exposed filberts, the crop in general is developing satisfactorily. Washington filbert production is indicated at 660 tons, compared with 510 tons in 1940 and the 9-year (1931-39) average of 242 tons. A heavy crop of the Du Chilly variety is in prospect, and Barcellonas are carrying a heavier set of nuts than was indicated a month ago.

APRICOTS, FIGS, AND OLIVES: The prospective production of California apricots is indicated to be slightly smaller than was reported on July 1. Production is now placed at 224,000 tons, compared with the unusually small crop of 103,000 tons in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 240,700 tons. Harvest of this crop was almost entirely completed by the end of July, except in very late maturing areas. Damage from shot-hole fungus was severe in many orchards, and as a result the percentage of low-grade fruit was higher than usual. Production of apricots in Washington is forecast at 12,200 tons (the same as on July 1) compared with 12,900 tons in 1940 and the 10-year average of 7,170 tons. Harvest is practically complete in all areas.

California fig orchards are in good condition. Although it is too early to definitely determine prospective production, present indications point to about the same sized crops as last year for Black Mission and Kadota varieties, while Calymyrna and Adriatic prospects are above those of 1940. Condition of California olives is average but is considerably below that of a year ago.

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CHERRIES: The 1941 cherry crop is estimated at 163,310 tons compared with 178,310 tons in 1940 and the 10-year average of 138,234 tons.

Total production of sweet varieties is placed at 72,600 tons which is 10 percent larger than the 1940 crop of 65,790 tons. The sour cherry crop is estimated at 90,710 tons or 19 percent less than the 1940 crop of 112,520 tons.

In New York, production of sour cherries was light this season. Pennsylvania produced a large crop of cherries, but rains late in the harvest period caused some damage and loss of fruit. In Ohio large crops of both sweet and sour cherries were produced. Frost damage was only slight and fruit sized well. Rains at harvest caused some cracking. The Michigan crop ranged from heavy production in the southwestern counties to a light harvest in the northern part of the cherry producing area where extremely dry weather prevailed during the growing period. Harvest was completed before the end of July and about two weeks earlier than usual. In Idaho, rain damaged a large part of the sweet crop at harvest time. The Colorado cherry crop was about average in size. During May hail in the Ft. Collins-Loveland area reduced the quality of fruit in that area.

PECANS: On the basis of August 1 conditions the 1941 pecan crop is estimated at 87,641,000 pounds compared with 88,426,000 pounds in 1940 and the 10-year average of 64,676,000 pounds. Indicated production of improved varieties is 23,974,000 pounds compared with 20,446,000 pounds in 1940, and the 10-year average of 17,710,000 pounds. The prospective crop of seedling pecans is 63,667,000 pounds compared with 67,980,000 pounds in 1940, and the 10-year average of 46,966,000 pounds.

Light production is in prospect in Louisiana. The indicated Texas crop is about one-fourth smaller than the large crop of last season but is above average. Excessive rains, insects and diseases have damaged the crop in these States. Large crops are indicated in Oklahoma and the States east of the Mississippi River. The outlook in Arkansas is for a crop of about average size.

POTATOES: The production of potatoes in the United States is estimated at 369,693,000 bushels, based upon August 1 condition, and represents an increase of less than 1 percent in production over that indicated on July 1. The 1941 crop is 7 percent smaller than the 1940 crop of 397,722,000 bushels but is about equal to the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 370,045,000 bushels.

Changes in indicated production as of August 1 compared with July 1 are mostly minor by regions or groups of States. Production is only slightly larger in the 30 late States as the small increase in the 18 surplus late States was partially offset by a decrease of about 1 percent in the 12 other late States. Yield prospects improved about 5 percent during July in the intermediate States and remained about the same in the early States.

The 1941 crop in the 18 surplus late States is 7 percent smaller than the 1940 crop and about 3 percent smaller than the average crop for the 10-years 1930-39. The western States in this group show a decrease of 10 percent in prospective production compared with 1940 but about 13 percent more than the 10-year (1930-39) average. Production for 1941 in the intermediate States is 14 percent smaller than 1940 and 6 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average production. The early States have a crop about equal to that of 1940 but 24 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average.

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For the New England States, July weather conditions were moderately favorable for the development of the potato crop. Showers during the last week of July furnished ample moisture for the present except in eastern Massachusetts and southern Maine. In central and northern Aroostook county, Maine, heavy rains in late June and early July resulted in considerable washing out of the crop and loss of fertilizer, while in southern Aroostook county continued dry weather prevailed. By the end of July, conditions throughout the county were somewhat dry. In New York State the dry, hot weather prior to July 28 hastened maturity of the early crop and harvest is underway. Prospects for the late crop are promising. The New Jersey crop was about ready for harvest on August 1 with indications of yield about the same as a month ago.

In the important North Central States, Michigan, South Dakota and Wisconsin have yield prospects well above those of 1940 while Minnesota and North Dakota are poorer. In the important States of California, Colorado, Idaho and Oregon in the western group of States, yields per acre in 1941 are expected to be smaller than those of 1940 and larger in Washington.

In the Central and North Central States hot, dry weather during the last part of July caused uneven prospects to develop with the crop dependent upon future rainfall and weather conditions. Some blighting of vines has occurred in parts of Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes in 1941 is now estimated at 73,984,000 bushels, compared with only 61,998,000 bushels produced in 1940 when the crop was well below the 10-year (1930-39) average. A crop of the size indicated for 1941 would be about one percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average production and over 19 percent larger than last year's crop.

Crop prospects on August 1 were substantially improved over those of July 1 with all but five States showing yield prospects equal to or better than a month ago. Excessive rainfall during the month of July damaged the crop in some areas of Louisiana, North and South Carolina, while hot, dry weather in Illinois and Oklahoma has been detrimental.

Conditions on August 1 indicated an average yield of 88 bushels per acre, or 4 bushels more than was indicated July 1. This prospective yield for 1941 compares with 80 bushels in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 83 bushels.

SUGARBEETS: The prospects on August 1 were for a 1941 crop of sugarbeets of 9,730,000 tons which represents a slight increase above the July 1 forecast of 9,582,000 tons. A crop of this size would be only about 80 percent as large as last year's record production of 12,192,000 tons but with that exception would be exceeded only by the crops of 1933, 1938, and 1939. The reduction from last year is due to a decrease in acreage of about 17 percent and in prospective yield of about 4 percent. The 10 year (1930-39) average production is 9,284,000 tons. A yield per acre of 12.8 tons was indicated on August 1 by the growing condition of sugarbeets and if it materializes will be the second highest yield of record ranking next to the 1940 all-time high sugarbeet yield of 13.3 tons per acre.

Prospective yields on August 1 were higher than a month earlier in all of the major sugarbeet producing states except California and Michigan where no

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change is indicated, and in Montana and Idaho where declines of a half ton and a ton per acre respectively are shown. The sugarbeet crop in California is quite late and stands are below normal with more than usual insect damage and there is some disease; however, the crop in most sections is making rapid growth and the condition, in general, is fairly satisfactory.

Colorado sugarbeets have made unusually good progress although most of the acreage was planted at a slightly later date than last year. The outlook for late irrigation water is very good in nearly all sugarbeet producing sections of the State. Webworms are doing minor damage in a few fields in the northern section of Colorado.

Sugarbeets in Utah have shown marked improvement during July and have grown rapidly so that an excellent crop is now in prospect. Beets have not suffered this year from the usual curly-top disease which results from the infestation of white fly, probably because most Utah growers use the white fly resistant seed. It is believed that there will be plenty of late irrigation water in Utah.

In Washington the growing condition of sugarbeets is excellent and in Oregon the reported condition is the highest of record. Ample irrigation water is available in Oregon and the prospects are for an unusually high yielding crop in that State. Some damage has been done to Montana sugarbeets by webworms, and delays in blocking and thinning, and wet soils have interfered with cultivation. The condition of beets is good in the Yellowstone Valley, fair in the Milk River Valley, and quite poor in spots in the Bitter Root Valley of western Montana. Wyoming sugarbeets have made good growth and prospects are above average for this stage of the season. The outlook for sugarbeets is good in southwestern and eastern counties of Idaho, and in the south-central part of the State where white fly damage had occurred, the beets are apparently beginning to outgrow the effects of early infestation.

In Ohio sugarbeets got off to a good start but some poorly drained fields were damaged by wet weather in June, while others were not blocked at the proper time. Conditions improved during July but good rains are needed in some sections if beets are to make normal development. No significant change in condition of sugarbeets occurred during July in Michigan and Indiana. The Wisconsin crop needs rain but in the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas sugarbeets are in good condition and where needed, ample irrigation water is available.

SUGARCANE: Production in Louisiana and Florida of sugarcane for sugar -- season of 1941-42 is indicated by August 1 conditions at 5,444,000 tons total for both States, compared with a production of 3,881,000 tons last season.

LOUISIANA: A portion of the cane crop in the Louisiana sugarbelt is showing improvement. Nevertheless a sizeable area continues in a more or less unsatisfactory condition because of excessive rains and grassy fields. The cane is too small in size for this time of the year because of a lack of the proper kind of growing weather.

An average yield of 18 tons per acre is indicated by the growing condition on August 1. If such a yield materializes, the production of cane for sugar this season may be about 4,320,000 tons. Production in the 1940-41 season was 2,925,000 tons, - the smallest tonnage harvested since 1933. The 10-year average production is 3,842,000 tons.

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Florida: It appears that about 32,100 acres of cane will be harvested for sugar in Florida during the fall and winter of 1941-42. With average yields (35 tons per acre) such an acreage would produce about 1,124,000 tons of cane for sugar. This would be approximately 18 percent more tonnage than was harvested for sugar in the 1940-41 season, and about 57 percent more tonnage than in the 1939-40 season.

Early spring rains gave the sugarcane a good start; and the crop made rapid recovery following the May and June drought.

BROOMCORN: Production of broomcorn this year, estimated at 35,600 tons, is 14 percent below the 1940 production of 41,400 tons and 13.7 percent under the 10-year (1930-39) average of 41,260 tons. New Mexico is expected to produce a larger crop than last year, and production in Colorado is about the same as in 1940. The largest decreases in prospective production are in Oklahoma and Kansas.

The marked decline in production this year is attributed to the 20 percent reduction in acreage, resulting largely from the low prices received by growers for the 1940 crop and the difficulty anticipated in getting sufficient help to harvest this year's crop. August 1 indications point to a harvest of 222,000 acres, compared with 279,000 last year and 324,000 acres, the 10-year acreage.

Although rains delayed planting in many sections and made much replanting necessary, stands almost generally are good to excellent, the condition of the crop on August 1 in some States being the highest or nearly the highest in a number of years. Harvesting began at about the usual time in south Texas and somewhat earlier than usual in Illinois, but mostly elsewhere the harvest is expected to be a little late. Yield per acre may be the largest since 1928 and is estimated at 322 pounds, which is 25 pounds more than in 1940 and 67 pounds above the 10-year average.

HOPS: Hop production in the three Pacific Coast States is estimated at 41,408,000 pounds, on the basis of August 1 conditions. The indicated production is only slightly less than the estimate of July 1. It is 3 percent smaller than the 1940 crop of 42,552,000 pounds, but is 19 percent greater than the 10-year (1930-39) average production. Present conditions point to a 9 percent increase in Washington, and a 5 percent increase in California, but a 14 percent decrease in Oregon as compared with production in 1940. Prospective yields declined in Oregon during July, but improved in California. Washington yields showed a slight decrease.

During July, growing conditions continued good in Washington. Damage from red-spider, aphids, etc., which often occurs this time of year in the Yakima Valley, is not now apparent. Yields in Washington will average somewhat lighter than last year because of heavier plantings of the seedless variety. The acreage of "baby hops" in Washington is about the same as last year. Yield prospects declined in Oregon during July as the effects of mildew became more apparent. Some fields have already been abandoned because of this disease. Vine growth during July was below normal. In California, favorable growing conditions in the Mendocino area and in the Sacramento Valley more than offset the damage by mildew to the crop in the Sonoma area. Prospective yield increased during July by one-half a bale per acre. The California crop is somewhat late and the preponderance of acreage is of the seedless variety which, together with the damage by mildew, accounts for the below-average yield expected there this season.

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HAY: The production of hay is now expected to reach nearly 96 million tons or about 2 million tons above that indicated on July 1. Nearly all this increase is in the tame hays, there being practically no change in wild hay prospects during the last month. A crop of 96 million tons of hay would be the largest harvested since 1927 and the third largest in more than 30 years for which comparable figures are available. More than 95 million tons were harvested in 1940; the 10-year (1930-39) average crop which includes some drought years, was less than 79 million tons.

Larger tame hay crops than were indicated a month ago are now expected in 13 of the 22 States west of the Mississippi River and in most States farther east. In New England, New York and New Jersey, first cuttings of clover-timothy and alfalfa were light because of a dry spring and tame hay prospects are still below both the 1940 crop and the 10-year average.

The probable 1941 alfalfa hay crop of 33,239,000 tons is 9 percent larger than the 30,578,000 ton crop of 1940 and 33 percent larger than the 10-year average. This year's indicated crop is larger than average in every important State except South Dakota and Nebraska and is near or larger than the 1940 crop in most North Central and Western States except California. In most States the large prospective alfalfa hay crop is the result of good yields per acre combined with rather large acreages.

Indicated production of clover-timothy hay is definitely below the 10-year average in the eastern States. In the 12 North Central States which produce about one half of the clover-timothy hay, production in 1941 is expected to be about 14,558,000 tons compared with 16,144,000 tons in 1940 and 12,773,000 tons in 1939. For the entire United States the 1940 clover-timothy hay crop is expected to be 25,274,000 tons which would be 14 percent less than the 1940 crop and 3 percent more than the 10-year average.

PASTURES: The August 1 condition of farm pastures averaged 79 percent of normal, the third best for the date since 1929 and about the same as average for the 1920-29 pre-drought decade. Grazing conditions this year were especially good in the West and South. In other areas pastures were variable, for the most part providing considerable feed for livestock but suffering severely from drought in parts of New England, northern New York, Michigan, and sections of the central Mississippi Valley and western edge of the Corn Belt.

In the North Central States hot dry weather in late July caused rapid drying and browning of pasture grasses, with condition on August 1 reported from 5 to 20 points lower than at the beginning of July. In much of Michigan, eastern Wisconsin, southern Missouri, and the eastern parts of South Dakota and Nebraska, pastures were suffering severely from drought with grass extremely short in local areas. Due to the accumulation of grass resulting from more favorable moisture conditions earlier this summer, pastures in most other States of this area were furnishing fair feed for livestock and west of the Mississippi were much better off than on August 1, 1940. However, the hot, dry weather continued unabated through the first week in August this year and additional areas have no doubt begun to suffer since the first of the month.

In the Northeast pastures were rather spotted on August 1 and averaged much below the unusually good condition at that time last year. Extremely poor pastures were reported from coastal areas of central and northern New England and from important dairy sections in northern New York. However, in New Jersey rather substantial improvement of pastures took place during July and recent rains have benefitted pastures in many parts of New England.

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In the Southeastern part of the country July rains supplied ample moisture to revive pastures from the severe drought conditions apparent there in earlier months. Following an improvement of 16 points since July 1 and about double that since the first of June, the condition of pastures in the South Atlantic region on August 1 averaged the second best for that date in a dozen years. In the South Central States east of the Mississippi River, pastures likewise improved sharply during July, and the average condition for the South Central group as a whole was the highest for August 1 in 21 years.

In the West, both pastures and ranges were furnishing abundant feed for livestock on August 1. Except for moderate declines in Washington and Oregon, the condition of farm pastures changed but little from the unusually high figure a month earlier, and the August 1 average of 91 percent of normal for the Western group was the highest for the date in a quarter of a century. The condition of ranges in the Western Range States averaged 93 percent of normal, the highest for August 1 since 1927.

MILK PRODUCTION: On August 1 this year milk production established new high records for the date in terms of production per cow, total daily production and production per unit of population. Although production has been declining seasonally, the decrease of 10 percent between July 1 and August 1 was the smallest for the month in 17 years of record. In herds kept by crop correspondents production per cow on August 1 averaged 15.68 pounds, nearly 1 percent above the previous August 1 record set in 1929 and almost 5 percent higher than on the same date a year ago. With recent surveys indicating the mid-year number of milk cows on farms to be nearly 3 percent higher than in 1940, total milk production on August 1 appears to have been 7 or 8 percent higher than on that date last year.

Production per cow was relatively high in all parts of the country. Averages for major groups of States exceeded or approached previous high August 1 records, while in all but 2 of the 48 States production per cow exceeded the 1930-39 average for the date. Production in the South and West has been favored by unusually good pastures, while in those North Central and Northeastern States affected by drought farmers appear to have been supplying their milk cows liberally with supplementary feeds in response to unusually good prices for dairy products.

In the North Atlantic States production per cow averaged about 1 percent higher than on August 1 a year ago although pastures were in not nearly so good condition. In the other 5 major areas production per cow showed increases of 5 to 6 percent from this time a year ago. In the Southern States east of the Mississippi River, milk production responded noticeably to the improved pastureage that has followed the relief of the drought in this area. In Michigan production per cow appears to have been adversely influenced by short pastures, but in other important North Central dairy manufacturing States production per cow was substantially above the 10-year average for August 1. Likewise in the Western States production per cow continued unusually high.

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For the country as a whole production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 15.68 pounds on August 1, compared with 14.98 pounds on that date last year and a 1930-39 August 1 average of 14.14 pounds. The proportion of milk cows in production was below that for August 1 in any of the past 4 years but was higher than reported for the date prior to 1937.

EGG PRODUCTION: The highest August 1 rate of egg production per hen of record was reported this year from sample farm flocks. The production of 42.4 eggs per 100 layers reported compares with 41.0 August 1 a year ago and with the 10-year (1930-39) August 1 average of 37.7 eggs. The aggregate of the reported layings for the first day of each month this year, from January to August, was also a record high, being 361 eggs per 100 layers compared with 342 eggs last year and with 327, the 10-year average for these same dates. Exceptionally favorable summer egg prices to producers have led many of them to give their hens unusual attention.

The most striking gains in the laying rate for August 1 are reported from the West North Central and South Central States, which show increases of 6 percent and 5 percent respectively over the rate for August 1 last year and 18 percent and 17 percent over the 10-year August 1 average rate. In other areas, the changes from last year were small, ranging from a slight loss in the South Atlantic to a 3 percent gain in the East North Central States. But the rate was above the 10-year average by 11 percent in the East North Central, 10 percent in the South Atlantic and 7 percent in the North Atlantic areas.

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STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Me.	38.6	39.0	38.0	483	507	456
N.H.	41.2	40.0	42.0	621	600	630
Vt.	40.0	37.0	40.0	2,942	2,627	2,880
Mass.	41.1	41.0	42.0	1,582	1,558	1,596
R.I.	39.7	41.0	41.0	358	369	369
Conn.	38.5	40.0	41.0	1,983	1,960	2,009
N.Y.	34.2	31.0	35.0	22,403	21,452	23,485
N.J.	38.4	39.0	41.0	7,363	7,371	7,503
Pa.	40.2	40.0	42.0	53,662	53,640	54,642
Ohio	38.8	37.5	49.0	139,956	120,750	159,348
Ind.	36.2	37.0	46.0	160,373	145,669	181,102
Ill.	36.2	44.0	49.0	321,945	332,244	373,723
Mich.	30.9	32.0	37.0	47,868	49,856	55,907
Wis.	32.4	41.5	41.5	74,644	93,582	92,628
Minn.	30.6	39.5	38.0	143,410	172,457	170,886
Iowa	37.2	51.0	52.0	399,184	460,581	474,292
Mo.	20.6	30.0	29.0	107,141	119,280	114,144
N.Dak.	14.0	24.0	20.0	16,368	24,480	22,840
S.Dak.	11.2	18.0	16.5	41,768	50,112	45,936
Nebr.	14.6	17.0	19.5	133,822	106,913	126,360
Kans.	12.2	15.5	20.0	59,550	41,028	47,120
Del.	27.7	28.0	30.5	3,964	3,948	4,178
Md.	31.6	35.0	36.0	16,173	17,535	16,596
Va.	22.2	26.5	26.0	32,418	36,490	34,372
W.Va.	24.7	27.0	28.0	12,610	12,852	12,404
N.C.	18.3	18.5	21.0	43,507	44,733	49,770
S.C.	13.5	14.0	13.5	22,831	24,304	22,964
Ga.	9.7	11.0	11.0	40,904	46,849	44,979
Fla.	8.9	11.0	8.5	6,775	9,031	7,114
Ky.	22.4	25.0	28.0	64,557	70,400	78,848
Tenn.	21.2	25.0	24.0	60,618	69,175	65,088
Ala.	12.4	12.5	14.5	40,973	43,450	48,894
Miss.	14.5	14.0	17.0	38,537	40,544	47,753
Ark.	14.4	21.0	19.0	30,567	42,903	38,817
La.	14.4	16.0	15.0	21,360	24,128	22,170
Okla.	13.1	21.5	16.0	31,131	40,356	28,528
Tex.	15.4	19.5	16.5	75,964	90,324	76,428
Mont.	9.9	16.0	17.0	1,396	2,544	2,890
Idaho	35.2	38.0	39.0	1,239	1,292	1,521
Wyo.	10.0	10.0	15.0	2,068	1,930	2,745
Colo.	10.0	12.0	15.0	13,419	10,656	13,725
N.Mex.	13.3	13.5	16.0	2,677	2,376	3,040
Ariz.	15.2	14.5	16.0	482	362	464
Utah	24.0	28.0	30.0	469	616	660
Nev.	26.7	30.0	32.0	56	120	160
Wash.	34.4	39.5	40.0	1,141	1,146	1,200
Oreg.	30.2	31.0	31.5	1,872	1,860	1,890
Calif.	32.8	35.0	36.0	2,317	2,240	2,520
U.S. - ces	23.5	28.3	30.1	2,307,452	2,449,200	2,587,574

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1941

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 11, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## WINTER WHEAT

STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average	Preliminary	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
		Bushels			Thousands	bushels
N.Y.	21.8	26.0	22.5	5,572	7,904	6,502
N.J.	22.2	23.5	22.0	1,232	1,316	1,232
Pa.	19.7	20.5	20.0	19,229	18,594	18,140
Ohio	20.1	21.5	25.0	40,718	42,097	49,700
Ind.	17.6	19.5	23.5	30,321	30,030	37,224
Ill.	18.0	22.5	20.5	36,413	39,555	37,474
Mich.	20.8	23.5	22.0	16,651	17,602	16,148
Wis.	17.0	20.0	18.0	628	800	702
Minn.	18.0	24.0	15.0	3,146	4,008	2,505
Iowa	17.9	24.0	15.0	6,944	7,680	2,535
Mo.	14.4	18.5	13.0	26,989	31,690	17,589
S.Dak.	11.0	10.0	13.5	1,365	1,100	1,822
Nebr.	13.6	13.5	15.5	41,151	33,696	33,666
Kans.	11.8	14.0	14.5	131,460	123,648	170,607
Del.	17.5	19.0	20.0	1,496	1,406	1,480
Md.	19.2	19.5	21.0	8,342	7,566	7,980
Va.	14.4	15.5	15.0	8,643	8,463	7,950
W.Va.	15.0	14.5	15.5	2,154	2,016	2,030
N.C.	10.9	14.0	14.0	4,807	6,132	6,594
S.C.	10.0	12.5	12.5	1,364	2,688	2,900
Ga.	9.2	10.5	11.0	1,270	1,880	2,024
Ky.	14.0	15.0	18.5	5,520	5,625	7,215
Tenn.	11.3	13.5	14.5	4,403	5,116	5,438
Ala.	10.4	12.5	13.0	58	75	91
Ark.	9.1	9.5	9.5	557	352	332
Okl.	11.6	14.5	11.3	47,682	56,332	50,353
Tex.	9.6	10.3	11.0	31,360	29,355	35,420
Mont.	14.1	16.0	23.5	10,790	19,120	31,772
Idaho	20.7	24.0	28.0	13,083	16,176	18,116
Wyo.	10.2	11.0	20.0	1,307	2,090	4,000
Colo.	11.6	12.0	17.0	8,745	9,888	18,632
N.Mex.	9.3	7.5	16.0	2,478	1,410	1,808
Ariz.	22.4	21.0	15.0	880	819	465
Utah	16.2	16.0	23.5	2,987	2,976	4,277
Nev.	25.7	27.0	28.0	68	108	140
Wash.	24.0	25.5	31.5	24,568	25,984	49,424
Oreg.	19.6	20.5	28.0	12,431	12,484	19,264
Calif.	18.2	15.0	15.0	12,605	11,370	11,415
U. S.	14.4	16.3	17.0	569,417	589,151	684,966

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1941

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 11, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production			
	Average	1930-39	1940	Indicated	Average	1930-39	1940
	Bushels			Thousand bushels			
Minnesota	13.2	16.0	16.0	1,407	1,424	1,280	
North Dakota	9.2	11.0	16.0	20,600	27,082	33,872	
South Dakota	8.0	11.0	13.5	5,591	6,270	5,980	
3 States	9.3	11.1	15.6	27,598	34,776	41,132	

## SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production			
	Average	1930-39	1940	Indicated	Average	1930-39	1940
	Bushels			Thousand bushels			
Me.	20.2	22.0	20.0	101	88	80	
N.Y.	17.0	18.5	17.5	134	92	88	
Pa.	17.9	19.5	19.0	202	195	190	
Ohio	17.0	20.0	22.0	158	140	122	
Ind.	15.2	19.5	20.0	169	117	120	
Ill.	16.1	25.0	20.5	1,038	600	369	
Mich.	15.6	17.5	17.5	294	210	210	
Wis.	16.1	20.5	18.5	1,164	943	832	
Mich.	12.7	19.5	15.0	18,157	26,637	19,470	
Iowa	13.3	21.0	14.0	465	441	700	
Mo.	12.0	17.0	—	90	17	—	
N.Dak.	7.6	12.0	16.0	43,139	69,972	99,824	
S.Dak.	7.3	9.3	13.0	14,091	18,851	29,250	
Neb.	8.0	7.5	13.0	2,027	1,125	1,664	
Kans.	7.2	8.0	10.5	122	200	242	
Mont.	9.3	13.5	17.0	24,483	36,950	41,412	
Idaho	25.8	29.0	30.5	10,760	8,207	9,608	
Wyo.	11.2	12.0	14.5	1,327	1,320	1,363	
Colo.	12.8	13.5	16.5	3,704	3,672	3,548	
N.Mex.	12.9	13.5	15.5	326	310	465	
Utah	27.7	29.0	30.0	2,089	1,885	1,950	
Nev.	24.2	25.0	26.0	319	375	338	
Wash.	17.1	16.5	23.0	19,815	15,824	9,936	
Oreg.	20.6	19.5	23.0	6,312	4,700	3,174	
U. S.	10.7	13.5	16.3	150,492	192,771	224,855	

## WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States

Year	Winter			Spring			White
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	Total	
			Thousand bushels				
Avg.							
1930-39	311,785	206,382	111,749	28,845	88,746	747,507	
1940	315,077	219,557	161,357	35,799	84,908	816,698	
1941 2/	390,575	226,151	198,997	42,301	92,929	950,953	

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated August 1, 1941.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

as of

August 1, 1941

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 11, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average	1940	Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	36.8	40.0	37.0	4,320	14,520	4,181
N.H.	37.2	40.0	38.0	282	280	266
Vt.	31.3	32.0	32.0	1,866	1,760	1,792
Mass.	33.0	34.0	34.0	182	238	238
R.I.	31.7	30.0	32.0	63	60	64
Conn.	28.8	30.0	31.0	190	210	217
N.Y.	28.8	36.5	29.0	23,817	29,966	24,766
N.J.	29.6	33.0	33.0	1,378	1,412	1,485
Pa.	28.4	35.0	35.0	26,405	31,080	31,710
Ohio	30.7	44.0	42.5	42,814	44,880	47,855
Ind.	26.0	45.0	40.0	41,123	49,950	53,720
Ill.	30.2	48.0	42.0	115,090	152,496	144,102
Mich.	29.8	47.0	32.0	39,026	60,489	41,600
Wis.	30.8	43.0	33.0	75,456	96,793	75,042
Minn.	31.2	42.5	29.0	133,528	180,795	127,078
Iowa	31.4	40.0	33.0	185,271	206,640	183,310
Mo.	21.5	27.0	23.0	36,989	48,600	47,610
N.Dak.	18.6	21.0	31.0	28,342	33,432	49,362
S.Dak.	21.3	27.5	26.0	37,372	53,240	55,328
Neb.	20.3	24.0	29.5	42,750	35,760	54,074
Kans.	21.8	28.0	21.5	32,525	43,596	35,152
Del.	30.2	29.0	29.0	94	87	116
Md.	28.4	32.0	31.0	1,325	1,120	1,209
Va.	19.6	23.0	23.0	2,116	1,932	2,415
W.Va.	19.6	21.5	22.0	1,931	1,462	1,562
N.C.	19.6	24.0	25.0	4,460	5,952	6,500
S.C.	21.4	22.0	22.5	9,238	10,890	11,700
Ga.	19.2	19.5	20.5	7,173	8,638	9,799
Fla.	14.7	14.0	15.5	115	126	155
Ky.	16.3	20.0	21.0	1,733	1,400	1,722
Tenn.	16.2	22.0	23.0	1,603	1,760	2,346
Ala.	19.2	20.0	25.0	2,219	3,000	4,875
Miss.	23.5	32.0	36.0	1,235	3,776	5,724
Ark.	19.4	22.0	20.5	2,784	3,058	3,075
La.	25.0	32.0	30.0	942	1,984	2,130
Okla.	20.1	23.0	18.5	26,083	32,269	24,920
Tex.	23.8	27.0	25.0	34,980	37,125	36,100
Mont.	23.0	28.5	35.0	5,907	9,034	10,885
Idaho	35.9	37.0	40.0	4,967	5,106	5,360
Wyo.	24.4	26.5	30.0	2,587	2,915	3,780
Colo.	27.8	30.0	32.0	4,292	4,530	5,408
N.Mex.	23.4	22.5	25.0	568	652	850
Ariz.	26.7	27.0	29.0	293	297	377
Utah	35.8	37.0	40.0	1,234	1,073	1,320
Nev.	35.3	40.0	41.0	130	280	287
Wash.	48.2	39.0	52.0	8,208	8,658	11,544
Oreg.	31.3	25.0	33.0	8,944	7,950	10,923
Calif.	27.3	29.0	26.0	3,192	4,350	3,328
U.S.	27.3	35.5	30.8	1,007,141	1,235,628	1,148,162

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1941

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 11, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## B A R L E Y

STATE	Yield per acre		Production		Thousand bushels	
	: Average : Indicated:		Average : Indicated			
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
				Bushels		
Me.	29.2	30.0	28.0	130	120	112
Vt.	27.2	30.0	27.0	109	150	135
N.Y.	24.6	29.0	23.5	3,854	3,799	2,608
N.J.	28.0	28.0	29.0	43	196	203
Pa.	26.8	26.0	27.0	1,889	4,030	3,969
Ohio	23.4	30.0	29.5	1,194	1,650	1,947
Ind.	20.2	29.0	30.0	634	1,450	2,100
Ill.	24.7	36.5	31.0	5,195	4,928	5,270
Mich.	23.4	33.5	27.0	4,959	5,796	5,130
Wis.	27.2	37.5	31.0	21,516	24,525	17,236
Minn.	22.0	29.5	26.0	43,822	57,348	44,980
Iowa	23.7	31.5	28.0	11,826	14,553	8,792
Mo.	18.3	23.0	18.0	1,222	4,094	2,952
N.Dak.	14.4	16.0	23.0	24,493	28,064	38,318
S.Dak.	15.3	18.5	22.0	23,543	30,821	39,226
Nebr.	16.5	16.0	25.5	12,760	22,544	49,954
Kans.	13.2	16.0	20.0	5,478	18,176	27,260
Md.	29.6	27.5	26.5	1,091	2,172	2,173
Va.	25.3	27.0	24.0	1,132	2,376	2,064
W.Va.	24.8	23.5	24.0	137	306	288
N.C.	18.3	22.0	22.0	253	308	440
Ky.	22.3	25.0	26.0	510	1,825	2,652
Tenn.	17.5	20.0	20.0	546	1,320	1,380
Okla.	15.2	17.0	18.0	2,091	5,780	7,218
Tex.	15.6	17.0	27.0	2,366	3,825	7,884
Mont.	19.8	23.0	29.0	2,717	4,692	6,032
Idaho	34.2	35.0	38.0	4,375	5,950	6,916
Wyo.	21.6	24.5	27.0	1,476	1,838	2,241
Colo.	19.1	20.5	24.0	7,797	9,368	14,040
N.Mex.	20.9	22.0	23.0	163	264	345
Ariz.	30.9	32.0	31.0	755	1,184	1,364
Utah	37.5	37.0	41.0	1,818	2,812	3,608
Nev.	37.3	36.0	40.0	292	540	720
Wash.	31.8	29.0	37.0	1,941	3,915	5,180
Oreg.	28.9	25.0	31.5	3,087	5,000	6,048
Calif.	26.4	28.0	24.0	29,764	33,516	25,272
U.S.	20.6	23.1	24.8	224,970	309,235	346,057

## R I C E

STATE	Yield per acre		Production		Stocks on farms Aug. 1 1/3 States only.	
	: Average : Indicated:		Average : Indicated:			
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
				Bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels
Ark.	50.5	51.0	49.0	8,368	9,741	10,486
La.	40.7	40.0	42.0	18,545	18,040	21,588
Tex.	51.7	55.0	53.0	10,585	16,005	16,960
Calif.	69.6	76.0	72.0	8,176	8,968	9,936
U.S.	48.4	50.2	49.7	45,673	52,754	58,970

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1941AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 11, 1941  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## R Y E

STATE	Yield per acre		Production		Bushels	Thousand bushels	
	Average	1930-39	Preliminary	Average	1930-39	1940	1941
N.Y.	15.8	17.0	16.0	352	425	336	
N.J.	17.3	17.0	17.5	403	374	368	
Pa.	14.1	14.5	14.0	1,444	1,044	966	
Ohio	14.0	17.0	17.5	963	1,683	1,558	
Ind.	11.8	15.0	15.5	1,473	1,785	1,906	
Ill.	12.1	14.5	13.0	1,099	826	546	
Mich.	12.1	14.0	13.5	1,838	1,260	945	
Wis.	10.9	13.0	11.5	2,792	2,509	1,736	
Minn.	15.0	18.0	14.0	6,605	5,958	4,452	
Iowa	14.5	18.5	13.5	1,262	740	351	
Mo.	9.4	11.0	10.5	314	407	462	
N.Dak.	9.2	13.0	16.5	7,575	9,776	14,636	
S.Dak.	10.5	12.0	12.5	4,758	5,640	6,938	
Nebr.	8.9	8.0	11.0	3,090	2,608	4,631	
Kans.	10.5	10.5	11.0	458	672	814	
Del.	12.4	13.0	13.5	88	130	122	
Md.	13.0	12.5	13.0	249	238	234	
Va.	11.6	12.0	11.0	615	576	429	
W.Va.	11.7	10.5	10.5	130	63	52	
N.C.	7.5	8.5	9.0	489	510	504	
S.C.	8.4	9.0	8.5	80	90	102	
Ga.	6.0	6.5	6.5	111	143	143	
Ky.	10.9	11.5	14.0	211	230	294	
Tenn.	6.9	7.0	7.5	218	280	270	
Okla.	7.9	8.5	8.5	213	400	578	
Tex.	10.0	9.0	13.0	32	63	104	
Mont.	9.4	11.0	14.0	344	352	434	
Idaho	10.7	11.0	15.5	62	77	124	
Wyo.	6.5	7.0	9.5	155	168	256	
Colo.	7.2	7.5	11.0	300	345	660	
Utah	7.6	8.0	10.0	20	32	40	
Wash.	8.3	10.5	15.0	173	315	600	
Oreg.	12.5	14.0	14.5	460	770	754	
Calif.	12.6	14.0	13.0	96	112	117	
U. S.	11.2	12.7	13.5	38,472	40,601	46,462	

## BROOMCORN

STATE	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Tons		
	Harvested	For	Indi-	cated	Average	harvest	Average	Indi-	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
Illinois	58	30	25	495	590	570	9,460	8,800	7,100
Kansas	32	30	15	186	300	350	3,130	4,500	2,600
Oklahoma	132	90	60	231	300	275	15,050	13,500	8,200
Texas	25	26	22	288	290	360	3,630	3,800	4,000
Colorado	49	49	49	180	250	250	4,540	6,100	6,100
New Mexico	47	54	51	226	175	300	5,380	4,700	7,600
UNITED STATES	324	279	222	255.2	297.3	321.9	41,260	41,400	35,600
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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 11, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## BUCKWHEAT

STATE	Acreage Harvested : 1930-39 : 1940 : Thousand acres	Yield_per_acre For harvest: Average : 1941 : 1940-39: 1940 : Bushels	Production	
			Indi- cated : 1941 : 1930-39: 1940 : Thousand bushels	Indi- cated : 1941 : 1940-39: 1940 : 153 42 1,872 42 1,955 187 56 14 208 195 240 29 10 14 10 12 76 176 221 58 22 22 5,614
Me.	11	8	9	17.0 15.0 17.0 192 120 153
Vt.	2	2	2	20.5 17.0 21.0 41 34 42
N.Y.	147	133	117	17.2 16.5 16.0 2,515 2,194 1,872
N.J.	1	2	2	19.6 21.0 21.0 22 42 42
Pa.	140	121	115	17.6 17.5 17.0 2,461 2,118 1,955
Ohio	20	16	11	16.6 18.0 17.0 330 288 187
Ind.	15	7	4	13.7 13.5 14.0 205 94 56
Ill.	6	1	1	14.6 16.0 14.0 96 16 14
Mich.	19	20	16	12.1 15.5 13.0 230 310 208
Wis.	15	12	15	11.1 13.5 13.0 165 162 195
Minn.	21	22	20	9.4 11.0 12.0 193 242 240
Iowa	5	3	2	12.6 15.0 14.5 69 45 29
Mo.	1	1	1	10.1 10.0 10.0 10 10 10
N. Dak.	6	1	2	6.1 11.0 7.0 40 11 14
S. Dak.	4	1	1	6.8 10.0 10.0 29 10 10
Del.	1	1	1	10.8 13.0 12.0 11 13 12
Md.	6	5	4	19.2 19.0 19.0 109 95 76
Va.	14	15	13	12.8 13.0 13.5 174 195 176
W. Va.	19	14	13	16.9 17.5 17.0 319 245 221
N. C.	4	4	4	14.1 14.0 14.5 56 56 58
Ky.	2	2	2	9.8 12.0 11.0 20 24 22
Tenn.	2	2	2	12.0 13.0 11.0 24 26 22
U. S.	460	393	357	16.0 16.2 15.7 7,315 6,350 5,614

## GRAIN SORGHUMS

Mo.	214	240	192	11.9	18.0	15.0	2,530	4,320	2,880
S. Dak.	—	443	443	—	8.0	9.5	—	3,544	4,208
Nebr.	175	736	397	10.2	10.5	13.5	1,733	7,728	5,360
Kans.	1,323	2,211	1,526	9.2	12.5	15.0	11,968	27,638	22,890
Ark.	72	68	56	9.4	12.5	10.5	679	850	588
Okla.	1,421	1,560	1,326	8.4	11.0	11.0	12,015	17,160	14,586
Tex.	3,547	3,569	3,533	12.5	13.0	16.5	44,854	46,397	58,294
Colo.	253	500	455	7.9	10.0	13.0	2,064	5,000	5,915
N. Mex.	320	350	385	10.2	9.0	18.0	3,396	3,150	6,930
Ariz.	36	32	52	27.6	27.5	30.0	990	880	1,560
Calif.	113	147	184	29.0	32.0	30.0	3,318	4,704	5,520
U. S.	7,564	9,856	8,549	11.0	12.3	15.1	84,253	121,371	128,731

ces

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

as of

August 1, 1941

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 11, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## FLAXSEED

STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
Ill.	---	15.0	12.0	--	90	216
Mich.	8.7	9.0	9.5	64	72	57
Wis.	10.7	13.0	12.0	62	247	180
Minn.	8.3	10.5	10.0	5,902	16,695	14,150
Iowa	9.2	14.0	12.5	235	2,520	2,925
Mo.	4.4	6.0	6.5	14	18	26
N. Dak.	4.3	6.0	7.0	2,895	3,888	5,215
S. Dak.	4.5	6.5	8.0	774	1,904	1,944
Nebr.	1/ 5.4	10.0	9.0	25	20	45
Kans.	6.1	9.0	8.0	341	1,314	1,088
Okla.	---	7.0	7.0	--	119	140
Tex.	---	6.0	6.5	--	174	104
Mont.	3.7	7.5	7.0	416	990	1,050
Idaho	---	8.0	10.0	--	40	50
Ariz.	---	18.5	21.0	--	240	315
Wash.	---	9.5	12.0	--	48	12
Oreg.	---	6.0	13.0	--	24	26
Calif.	1/ 17.1	21.0	16.0	1/ 745	2,814	3,168
U. S.	6.4	9.7	9.5	11,269	31,217	30,711

1/ Short-time average.

## SUGAR BEETS

	Short tons			Thousand short tons			
	Ohio	8.3	9.1	9.0	277	375	333
Mich.	8.2	9.1	8.5	865	1,022	782	
Nebr.	12.6	13.3	14.0	871	933	868	
Mont.	12.2	14.0	12.5	751	1,166	800	
Idaho	11.7	16.1	15.0	649	1,141	885	
Wyo.	12.1	14.2	14.0	558	667	546	
Colo.	12.2	14.9	14.5	2,141	2,092	1,900	
Utah	12.5	10.5	15.0	614	504	570	
Calif.	13.5	16.2	14.0	1,634	2,803	1,848	
Other States	9.1	11.4	11.2	924	1,489	1,198	
U. S.	11.4	13.3	12.8	9,284	12,192	9,730	

## SUGARCANE for Sugar

STATE	For Sugar			Production		
	Yield of cane per acre		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
Louisiana	17.1	13.0	18.0	3,842	2,925	4,320
Florida	31.8	32.1	35.0	520	956	1,124
Total	18.1	15.2	20.0	4,362	3,881	5,444

	For Seed						
	Louisiana	17.0	12.0	18.0	345	360	432
Florida	33.5	39.5	35.0	22	27	14	
Total	17.5	12.6	18.3	367	387	446	

## For Sugar and Seed

	For Sugar and Seed						
	Louisiana	17.1	12.9	18.0	4,187	3,285	4,752
Florida	31.9	32.3	35.0	542	983	1,138	
Total	18.0	15.0	19.9	4,729	4,268	5,890	

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1941

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 11, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## TAME HAY

STATE	Yield per acre		Production					
	Average		Indicated		Average		Indicated	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	Tons	Thousand tons
Me.	0.87	0.87	0.80	857	877	805		
N.H.	1.01	1.10	.90	380	427	352		
Vt.	1.16	1.19	1.05	1,082	1,113	979		
Mass.	1.33	1.46	1.20	494	586	482		
R.I.	1.23	1.27	1.15	50	56	49		
Conn.	1.31	1.39	1.25	414	484	440		
N.Y.	1.20	1.39	1.00	4,836	5,554	4,028		
N.J.	1.51	1.68	1.50	335	367	333		
Pa.	1.18	1.35	1.15	2,911	3,238	2,785		
Ohio	1.14	1.45	1.30	2,987	4,241	3,721		
Ind.	1.15	1.30	1.35	2,170	2,828	2,780		
Ill.	1.23	1.33	1.40	3,345	4,515	4,208		
Mich.	1.20	1.51	1.27	3,092	4,064	3,409		
Wis.	1.39	1.81	1.70	4,629	7,416	7,174		
Minn.	1.34	1.52	1.70	3,645	4,702	5,510		
Iowa	1.34	1.50	1.50	4,195	6,572	6,504		
Mo.	.89	1.08	1.00	2,403	3,524	3,416		
N.Dak.	.91	1.14	1.40	1,083	1,109	1,494		
S.Dak.	.82	.98	1.10	801	765	842		
Nebr.	1.32	1.33	1.65	1,947	1,366	2,001		
Kans.	1.32	1.57	1.75	1,361	1,580	1,944		
Del.	1.31	1.35	1.25	84	101	95		
Md.	1.20	1.30	1.15	467	550	491		
Va.	.94	1.15	.88	924	1,252	962		
W. Va.	.96	1.15	1.05	642	833	775		
N.C.	.81	.85	.90	744	975	1,044		
S.C.	.74	.74	.75	398	539	590		
Ga.	.54	.57	.58	480	648	704		
Fla.	.54	.56	.55	50	59	61		
Ky.	1.02	1.14	1.05	1,342	1,629	1,518		
Tenn.	.91	.96	.85	1,405	1,579	1,391		
Ala.	.72	.71	.75	521	606	671		
Miss.	1.17	1.28	1.22	778	1,223	1,362		
Ark.	1.00	1.14	1.05	792	1,193	1,197		
La.	1.18	1.24	1.25	317	438	462		
Okla.	1.23	1.45	1.40	674	983	974		
Tex.	.96	1.13	1.05	793	1,341	1,212		
Mont.	1.20	1.48	1.60	1,739	1,836	1,974		
Idaho	2.13	2.30	2.42	2,231	2,287	2,464		
Wyo.	1.17	1.24	1.45	878	927	1,131		
Colo.	1.54	1.63	1.85	1,728	1,684	1,917		
N.Mex.	1.99	2.08	2.24	262	303	343		
Ariz.	2.56	2.04	2.65	516	445	620		
Utah	1.98	2.07	2.35	1,024	1,062	1,231		
Nev.	1.90	2.04	2.04	355	382	379		
Wash.	1.80	1.86	2.10	1,680	1,864	2,144		
Oreg.	1.75	1.86	1.95	1,536	1,532	1,574		
Calif.	2.64	2.98	2.80	4,276	4,657	4,645		
U.S.	1.24	1.40	1.36	69,650	86,312	85,187		

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1941

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 11, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## ALFALFA HAY 1/

STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Me.	1.52	1.35	1.30	9	8	8
N.H.	1.94	2.10	1.75	6	8	7
Vt.	2.19	2.10	1.80	25	29	25
Mass.	2.27	2.30	2.25	15	18	20
R.I.	2.30	2.35	2.30	2	2	2
Conn.	2.78	2.80	2.70	37	48	49
N.Y.	1.86	1.95	1.70	513	655	600
N.J.	2.16	2.25	2.10	89	119	107
Pa.	1.87	1.90	1.70	322	433	406
Ohio	1.83	2.10	1.95	719	1,073	1,076
Ind.	1.69	1.75	1.85	578	805	936
Ill.	2.05	2.20	2.30	767	1,111	1,336
Mich.	1.52	1.75	1.50	1,422	2,002	1,802
Wis.	1.88	2.45	2.15	1,459	2,928	2,825
Minn.	1.73	1.95	2.10	1,659	2,410	2,726
Iowa	2.02	2.40	2.35	1,504	2,362	2,890
Mo.	1.94	2.40	2.20	357	562	638
N.Dak.	1.02	1.35	1.60	185	153	198
S.Dak.	.91	1.10	1.15	431	244	270
Nebr.	1.45	1.45	1.85	1,533	916	1,402
Kans.	1.50	1.90	2.10	972	950	1,365
Del.	2.35	2.50	2.50	14	12	12
Md.	1.94	1.95	1.90	61	70	65
Va.	1.70	2.30	1.80	95	150	112
W.Va.	1.78	2.00	1.90	34	64	66
N.C.	1.78	1.85	1.80	12	17	14
S.C.	1.67	1.85	1.80	3	6	5
Ga.	1.74	1.80	1.80	9	11	11
Ky.	1.56	1.70	1.75	217	306	331
Tenn.	1.59	1.85	1.60	70	142	136
Ala.	1.38	1.40	1.40	5	4	4
Miss.	2.18	2.15	2.15	105	150	150
Ark.	1.84	2.00	1.80	125	160	155
La.	2.06	2.00	2.10	38	46	50
Okla.	1.70	2.10	2.00	407	561	614
Tex.	2.26	2.35	2.40	167	306	312
Mont.	1.58	1.70	1.85	1,061	1,148	1,249
Idaho	2.42	2.60	2.75	1,886	1,950	2,123
Wyo.	1.47	1.60	1.65	545	598	667
Colo.	1.87	2.00	2.15	1,265	1,256	1,378
N.Mex.	2.37	2.50	2.60	211	245	276
Ariz.	2.88	2.25	3.00	446	364	495
Utah	2.04	2.15	2.45	962	989	1,139
Nev.	2.15	2.30	2.30	296	320	317
Wash.	2.51	2.50	2.80	593	788	944
Oreg.	2.50	2.55	2.65	640	686	713
Calif.	4.09	4.30	4.20	3,038	3,393	3,213
U. S.	1.93	2.18	2.18	24,907	30,578	33,239

1/ Included in tame hay.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 11, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## WILD HAY

## PASTURE

State:	Yield per acre		Production		Condition		August 1	
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	1930-39	1940
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940
				Tons	Thousand tons	Percent		
Me.	0.93	1.00	0.85	6	7	6	82	89
N.H.	.90	.95	.85	6	8	7	78	90
Vt.	.91	.95	.90	8	10	9	82	93
Mass.	.92	1.00	.90	7	8	7	75	89
R.I.	.86	1.00	.80	1	1	1	72	92
Conn.	1.07	1.10	1.05	9	11	10	76	90
N.Y.	.89	1.00	.75	41	52	37	68	91
N.J.	1.24	1.35	1.30	16	15	14	78	67
Pa.	.78	.90	.75	10	12	10	68	83
Ohio	.72	.90	.70	3	4	3	66	79
Ind.	.87	.90	.95	7	5	6	63	67
Ill.	.80	.90	.80	14	11	12	64	61
Mich.	.80	.90	.85	28	16	19	60	81
Wis.	.97	1.10	1.10	277	154	154	61	79
Minn.	.90	1.05	1.15	1,470	1,453	1,512	61	62
Iowa	.97	1.10	1.15	165	151	152	65	64
Mo.	.96	1.05	1.00	132	149	135	56	62
N.Dak.	.71	.80	1.00	1,104	1,242	1,676	51	72
S.Dak.	.52	.55	.65	877	891	1,243	45	53
Nebr.	.62	.50	.75	1,565	998	1,677	54	39
Kans.	.85	.95	1.10	658	622	663	51	54
Del.	1.04	1.10	1.00	1	1	1	71	74
Md.	.87	1.00	1.00	3	3	3	68	70
Va.	.76	.95	.85	8	10	8	74	92
W.Va.	.76	.85	.85	8	9	9	71	88
N.C.	.95	1.10	1.05	26	36	32	76	77
S.C.	.76	.75	.80	14	16	11	69	65
Ga.	.78	.80	.80	15	15	15	72	82
Fla.	.66	.70	.70	1	1	1	80	84
Ky.	.92	.95	.95	18	24	19	69	78
Tenn.	.76	.90	.75	26	36	26	71	81
Ala.	.80	.75	.80	33	30	31	74	85
Miss.	.99	1.05	1.10	65	80	77	74	83
Ark.	.95	1.10	1.10	152	154	151	64	78
La.	1.00	1.20	1.30	21	20	21	74	83
Okla.	.85	1.05	1.10	423	522	547	52	70
Tex.	.90	1.05	1.15	226	273	314	64	74
Mont.	.77	.95	1.00	402	503	529	60	76
Idaho	.94	.95	1.10	84	86	99	77	81
Wyo.	.66	.70	.95	184	207	304	67	76
Colo.	.92	.80	1.10	325	275	405	62	61
N.Mex.	.71	.70	1.00	17	17	25	65	59
Ariz.	.96	1.00	1.20	10	7	8	80	64
Utah	1.02	1.00	1.10	64	61	69	68	61
Nev.	.99	1.10	1.10	122	152	152	80	88
Wash.	1.18	1.15	1.35	35	36	45	73	57
Oreg.	.99	1.00	1.15	224	211	230	75	67
Calif.	1.09	1.30	1.25	169	239	230	73	85
U.S.	.76	.81	.94	9,083	8,844	10,715	64	71

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1941

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 11, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
			Tons		Thousand tons	
Me.	0.97	1.00	0.90	513	466	419
N.H.	1.14	1.25	1.00	237	265	214
Vt.	1.21	1.25	1.10	838	846	745
Mass.	1.44	1.58	1.25	379	461	365
R.I.	1.34	1.40	1.30	30	32	30
Conn.	1.38	1.43	1.25	236	270	241
N.Y.	1.19	1.40	.95	3,802	4,161	2,852
N.J.	1.35	1.45	1.25	198	165	145
Pa.	1.14	1.30	1.10	2,438	2,606	2,228
Ohio	1.00	1.35	1.10	1,945	2,607	2,060
Ind.	.96	1.25	1.10	966	1,375	1,101
Ill.	1.08	1.25	1.20	1,251	1,881	1,517
Mich.	1.03	1.35	1.10	1,449	1,725	1,406
Wis.	1.24	1.55	1.50	2,568	3,644	3,704
Minn.	1.22	1.30	1.60	1,073	1,130	1,432
Iowa	1.09	1.20	1.15	1,864	2,527	2,253
Mo.	.77	.90	.85	1,214	1,152	979
N.Dak.	.91	1.15	1.40	21	9	11
S.Dak.	.76	.85	1.00	21	13	15
Nebr.	.94	1.15	1.20	48	15	20
Kans.	.93	1.20	1.10	93	66	60
Del.	1.20	1.35	1.15	48	54	46
Md.	1.12	1.25	1.05	336	386	331
Va.	.98	1.25	.80	446	586	360
W.Va.	.95	1.20	1.00	402	468	394
N.C.	.90	1.00	.85	58	68	58
Ga.	.95	.90	.90	4	4	4
Ky.	.93	1.15	1.00	354	483	420
Tenn.	.90	1.00	.80	216	209	159
Ala.	.82	.85	.80	4	4	4
Miss.	1.24	1.20	1.25	6	11	12
Ark.	.88	1.00	.90	43	40	36
Mont.	1.28	1.60	1.70	294	339	342
Idaho	1.36	1.50	1.50	187	200	195
Wyo.	1.04	1.15	1.40	110	118	144
Colo.	1.32	1.40	1.60	199	214	253
N.Mex.	1.26	1.30	1.50	9	10	12
Utah	1.41	1.60	1.80	.29	35	41
Nev.	1.25	1.40	1.40	28	29	29
Wash.	2.08	2.15	2.20	397	421	431
Oreg.	1.56	1.60	1.70	170	125	139
Calif.	1.62	1.80	1.80	58	67	67
U. S.	1.10	1.31	1.15	24,587	29,287	25,274

1/ Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as ofAGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 11, 1941  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

August 1, 1941

## SOYBEANS

## COWPEAS

Condition August 1

Condition August 1

State	Average		Average	
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39
	Percent		Percent	

N.Y.	77	83	80	--	--	--
N.J.	84	81	92	84	87	90
Pa.	81	85	87	--	83	77
Ohio	76	78	88	77	77	87
Ind.	76	74	87	74	76	87
Ill.	76	75	90	72	75	82
Mich.	77	83	82	--	--	--
Wis.	78	86	87	--	--	--
Minn.	--	81	86	--	--	--
Iowa	83	87	94	--	--	--
Mo.	70	78	82	69	80	75
Nebr.	--	66	78	--	--	--
Kans.	66	75	79	66	77	80
Del.	86	84	95	83	83	91
Md.	82	78	88	83	85	90
Va.	78	88	85	77	86	84
W. Va.	77	87	89	76	87	87
N.C.	81	82	87	76	76	82
S.C.	72	71	72	71	67	70
Ga.	72	80	79	71	78	80
Fla.	--	--	--	77	80	79
Ky.	77	85	89	76	83	88
Tenn.	75	84	81	75	83	77
Ala.	74	78	84	73	71	84
Miss.	76	77	83	74	68	84
Ark.	72	80	81	72	81	82
La.	79	83	84	74	78	74
Okla.	64	78	73	65	80	77
Tex.	--	72	72	71	81	74
U. S.	76	79	88	72	77	78

## PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Indi-	cated	Average	2/Indicated
	Average:	2/	harvest:	Average:	2/	Indicated
	1930-39:	1940:	1941:	1930-39:	1940:	1941:
	1930-39:	1940:	1941:	1930-39:	1940:	1941:

	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
	Va.	143	160	150	1,040	1,350	1,100	149,865	216,000
N.C.	234	265	252	1,060	1,400	1,130	249,288	371,000	284,760
Tenn.	11	8	8	688	750	750	7,752	6,000	6,000
Total (Va-N.C. area)	389	433	410	1,041	1,370	1,112	406,904	593,000	455,760
S.C.	13	30	21	678	775	670	9,041	23,250	14,070
Ga.	502	700	651	652	825	800	337,552	577,500	520,800
Fla.	64	94	94	559	780	750	35,848	73,320	70,500
Ala.	237	280	280	640	735	700	153,488	205,800	196,000
Miss.	29	30	29	519	450	545	14,949	13,500	15,805
Total (S.E. area)	845	1,134	1,075	639	788	760	540,878	893,370	817,175
Ark.	20	23	21	487	530	540	9,638	12,190	11,340
La.	12	12	11	486	465	460	5,907	5,580	5,060
Okla.	35	85	71	460	600	525	15,614	51,000	37,275
Tex.	186	320	320	463	560	500	84,433	179,200	160,000
Total (S.W. area)	253	440	423	464	564	505	115,592	247,970	213,675
U. S.	1,486	2,007	1,908	713.6	864.1	779.1	1,063,374	1,734,340	1,486,610

1/ Equivalent solid acreage. 2/ Revised.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1941.AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 11, 1941  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Mass.	1,432	1,612	1,629	8,288	9,835	10,097
Conn.	1,366	1,340	1,494	22,769	23,321	26,142
N.Y.	1,258	1,250	1,200	1,181	1,750	1,800
Pa.	1,241	1,472	1,501	35,383	49,590	54,030
Ohio	915	989	942	31,776	28,376	24,774
Ind.	806	1,039	900	10,076	10,387	9,720
Wis.	1,339	1,480	1,430	28,986	36,260	32,888
Minn.	1,125	1,225	1,100	928	858	770
Mo.	893	1,150	940	5,538	6,210	5,640
Kans.	1/834	1,050	1,000	1/ 306	315	300
Md.	723	840	825	26,901	31,920	32,258
Va.	732	926	829	99,861	100,509	87,739
W.Va.	677	900	825	2,985	2,790	2,310
N.C.	811	1,043	941	529,356	526,505	479,035
S.C.	836	1,015	875	85,656	82,215	74,375
Ga.	831	1,060	822	68,103	76,420	59,250
Fla.	847	965	750	10,915	16,153	12,150
Ky.	792	1,002	892	316,383	338,477	283,030
Tenn.	848	966	915	109,348	109,690	91,542
Ala.	830	724	---	---	415	362
U.S.	832	1,034	936	1,394,839	1,451,966	1,288,212

1/ Short-time average.

## BEANS, dry edible 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
		Pounds			Thousand bags 2/	
Me.	872	875	880	74	70	70
Vt.	611	600	630	19	12	13
N.Y.	764	700	780	1,101	903	1,209
Mich.	769	760	870	4,137	4,309	6,499
Wis.	390	450	500	19	14	15
Minn.	325	400	450	16	16	18
Nebr.	778	1,140	1,200	116	228	252
Kans.	3/ 375	350	350	22	4	4
Mont.	1,133	1,350	1,325	249	270	278
Idaho	1,301	1,475	1,390	1,511	1,667	1,835
Wyo.	1,056	1,100	1,175	421	605	693
Colo.	351	530	510	1,129	1,760	1,489
N.Mex.	312	340	360	492	656	662
Ariz.	468	450	550	41	63	77
Oreg.	673	480	850	12	5	8
Calif.	1,209	1,468	1,441	3,939	5,492	5,606
U.S.	780.5	875.5	921.2	13,297	16,074	18,728

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1940 AND 1941

Class and Type	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION			Indicated 1941
	Type	Average 1930-39	1940 1941	Indicated 1941	Average 1930-39	1940 Thousands Pounds	
	No.	Founds	Founds	No.	Founds	No.	
<b>FLUE-CURED:</b>							
Virginia	11	692	920	800	67,051	67,160	61,600
North Carolina	11	762	925	890	191,420	180,375	178,890
Total old belt	11	741	924	865	258,470	247,535	240,490
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	834	1,120	985	275,660	274,400	241,325
North Carolina	13	882	1,110	925	56,014	64,380	51,800
South Carolina	13	836	1,015	875	85,656	82,215	74,375
Total South Carolina belt	13	853	1,055	895	141,670	146,595	126,175
Georgia	14	828	1,060	820	67,251	75,260	58,220
Florida	14	786	925	700	8,230	11,748	8,680
Alabama	14	--	850	775	--	255	232
Total Georgia and Florida belt	14	823	1,039	802	75,546	87,263	67,132
Total flue-cured	11-14	803	1,027	903	751,348	755,793	675,125
<b>FIRE-CURED:</b>							
Virginia	21	765	835	840	20,238	18,704	13,524
Kentucky	22	775	900	850	26,012	18,000	13,600
Tennessee	22	828	900	875	46,655	40,500	27,562
Total Clarksville and Hopkinsville	22	809	900	867	72,667	58,500	41,162
Kentucky	23	769	880	800	22,884	20,944	14,480
Tennessee	23	808	900	860	6,032	4,950	3,440
Total Paducah	23	778	884	811	28,916	25,894	17,920
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	808	850	850	3,677	3,383	3,340
Total fire-cured	21-24	796	883	847	125,499	103,481	72,346
<b>AIR-CURED (light):</b>							
Ohio	31	819	1,000	900	12,206	12,500	11,250
Indiana	31	801	1,050	900	8,939	9,975	9,360
Missouri	31	893	1,150	940	5,538	6,210	5,640
Kansas	31	834	1,050	1,000	1/ 306	315	300
Virginia	31	1,027	1,210	1,050	9,929	11,495	9,975
West Virginia	31	677	900	825	2,985	2,790	2,310
North Carolina	31	862	1,050	975	6,262	7,350	7,020
Kentucky	31	788	1,040	900	228,420	265,000	229,500
Tennessee	31	867	1,030	940	54,040	59,740	56,400
Alabama	31	--	800	650	--	160	130
Total Burley	31	--	810	1,042	912	328,605	375,535
Southern Maryland	32	--	723	840	825	26,901	31,920
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	803	1,022	904	355,506	407,455	364,143
<b>AIR-CURED (dark):</b>							
Indiana	35	836	825	900	1,062	412	360
Kentucky	35	824	900	900	15,428	16,650	12,510
Tennessee	35	802	900	898	2,620	4,500	4,140
Total One Sucker	35	823	900	900	19,110	21,562	17,010
Green River (Ky.)	36	831	875	900	19,962	17,500	12,600
Virginia sun-cured	37	752	875	825	2,642	3,150	2,640
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	824	887	893	41,715	42,212	32,250

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C.  
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1940 AND 1941

August 11, 1941  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Class and Type	Type	Average No. : 1930-39	Yield per Acre	1940	Indicated 1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941	Production	
									Pounds	Thousands of pounds
<b>CIGAR FILLER:</b>										
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	1,240	1,470	1,500	35,021	49,098	53,550	53,550		
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	984	980	1,980	19,340	15,876	13,524	13,524		
Georgia	45	992	1,150	1,000	351	460	400	400		
Florida	45	1,022	1,300	1,000	597	1,300	500	500		
<u>Total Georgia and Florida sun-grown</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>1,007</u>	<u>1,257</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>1,760</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>900</u>		
<u>Total cigar filler</u>	<u>41-45</u>	<u>1,137</u>	<u>1,309</u>	<u>1,349</u>	<u>55,385</u>	<u>66,734</u>	<u>67,974</u>	<u>67,974</u>		
<b>CIGAR BINDER:</b>										
Massachusetts	51	1,561	1,600	1,700	310	160	170	170		
Connecticut	51	1,552	1,540	1,700	13,064	11,704	13,940	13,940		
Total Connecticut Valley broadleaf	51	1,552	1,541	1,700	13,373	11,864	14,110	14,110		
Massachusetts	52	1,540	1,710	1,710	6,891	8,721	8,892	8,892		
Connecticut	52	1,524	1,640	1,680	4,767	7,052	5,712	5,712		
Total Connecticut Valley Havana seed	52	1,535	1,678	1,698	11,658	15,773	14,604	14,604		
New York	53	1,258	1,250	1,200	1,181	1,750	1,800	1,800		
Pennsylvania	53	1,392	1,640	1,600	362	492	480	480		
1 Total New York & Pa. Havana seed	53	1,291	1,319	1,267	1,543	2,242	2,280	2,280		
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,353	1,480	1,420	17,812	20,128	16,472	16,472		
Wisconsin	55	1,320	1,480	1,440	11,174	16,132	16,416	16,416		
Minnesota	55	1,125	1,225	1,100	928	858	770	770		
<u>Total Northern Wisconsin</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>1,309</u>	<u>1,465</u>	<u>1,420</u>	<u>12,102</u>	<u>16,990</u>	<u>17,186</u>	<u>17,186</u>		
<u>Total cigar binder</u>	<u>51-55</u>	<u>1,425</u>	<u>1,523</u>	<u>1,525</u>	<u>56,488</u>	<u>66,997</u>	<u>64,652</u>	<u>64,652</u>		
<b>CIGAR WRAPPER:</b>										
Massachusetts	61	1,000	1,060	1,150	1,087	954	1,035	1,035		
Total Connecticut Valley shade-grown	61	979	830	1,100	4,938	4,565	6,490	6,490		
Georgia	61	982	862	1,025	6,025	5,519	7,525	7,525		
Florida	62	1,004	1,000	900	501	700	630	630		
<u>Total Georgia and Florida shade-grown</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>982</u>	<u>1,020</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>2,088</u>	<u>3,075</u>	<u>2,970</u>	<u>2,970</u>		
<u>Total cigar wrapper</u>	<u>61-62</u>	<u>984</u>	<u>920</u>	<u>1,030</u>	<u>2,589</u>	<u>3,775</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>3,600</u>		
<u>Total cigar types</u>	<u>41-62</u>	<u>1,232</u>	<u>1,361</u>	<u>1,388</u>	<u>8,614</u>	<u>9,294</u>	<u>11,125</u>	<u>11,125</u>		
UNITED STATES	All	832	1,034	936	120,487	143,025	143,751	143,751		
					1,394,839	1,451,966	1,288,212	1,288,212		

1/ Short-time average.

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1941

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 11, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre		Production	
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated
	: 1930-39	: 1940	: 1941	: 1930-39
				: 1940
				: 1941

## SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:

	Bushels		Thousand bushels
Maine	263	267	280
New York	126	126	120
Pennsylvania	120	130	128
3 Eastern	161.6	168.4	170.5
Michigan	95	86	95
Wisconsin	85	78	90
Minnesota	76	95	87
North Dakota	73	110	100
South Dakota	53	63	75
5 Central	82.3	90.6	91.9
Nebraska	81	140	140
Montana	90	120	120
Idaho	224	265	255
Wyoming	83	120	125
Colorado	143	195	180
Utah	152	170	180
Nevada	144	170	160
Washington	170	185	195
Oregon	151	185	175
California 2/	238	320	300
10 Western	153.5	205.9	199.1
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	121.8	141.5	142.3
			258,389
			271,439
			251,152

## OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	156	165	155	1,487	1,634	1,472
Vermont	136	140	135	2,277	2,142	1,958
Massachusetts	140	165	145	2,204	3,135	2,726
Rhode Island	177	195	180	634	878	792
Connecticut	163	180	170	2,635	3,402	3,213
5 New England	149.8	165.5	153.7	9,237	11,191	10,161
West Virginia	79	110	100	2,844	3,630	3,300
Ohio	98	100	107	12,652	11,800	11,128
Indiana	87	85	95	5,279	4,335	4,465
Illinois	76	91	92	3,448	3,549	3,312
Iowa	77	102	105	5,549	6,120	5,985
5 Central	86.7	97.8	101.8	29,771	29,434	28,190
New Mexico	72	80	70	421	480	420
Arizona	84	115	140	207	276	392
2 Southwestern	75.7	90.0	92.3	629	756	812
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	95.9	109.8	111.3	39,637	41,381	39,163
30 LATE STATES	117.5	136.3	137.2	298,027	312,820	290,315

## INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	168	175	171	8,262	10,150	9,405
Delaware	87	103	95	455	443	399
Maryland	100	115	106	2,997	2,898	2,586
Virginia	112	137	88	10,661	10,412	6,776
Kentucky	75	90	83	3,609	4,140	3,901
Missouri	77	104	96	4,352	5,616	5,280
Kansas	78	98	105	2,754	2,548	2,730
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	104.1	125.1	107.7	33,089	36,207	31,077

37 LATE and

INTERMEDIATE	116.0	135.0	133.6	331,116	349,027	321,392
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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1941AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 11, 1941  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP and STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
EARLY POTATO STATES:	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
North Carolina	100	109	82	8,182	8,720	6,642
South Carolina	115	114	91	2,475	3,192	2,730
Georgia	66	78	66	1,096	1,482	1,320
Florida	111	154	110	3,120	4,312	3,190
Tennessee	68	77	60	2,870	3,388	2,700
Alabama	87	87	108	3,179	4,176	5,400
Mississippi	71	62	66	1,135	1,240	1,386
Arkansas	73	95	74	3,047	3,895	3,182
Louisiana	61	57	65	2,502	2,280	2,860
Oklahoma	71	75	62	2,600	2,550	2,170
Texas	64	64	103	3,312	3,200	6,386
California 3/	250	285	265	5,411	10,260	10,335
<u>TOTAL 12 EARLY STATES</u>	<u>89.5</u>	<u>104.0</u>	<u>96.8</u>	<u>38,929</u>	<u>43,695</u>	<u>48,301</u>
<u>TOTAL UNITED STATES</u>	<u>112.6</u>	<u>130.3</u>	<u>127.3</u>	<u>370,045</u>	<u>397,722</u>	<u>369,693</u>

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late.

2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.

3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

## SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
New Jersey	141	120	135	2,152	1,800	2,160
Indiana	102	100	120	419	300	360
Illinois	85	81	88	532	486	528
Iowa	86	95	100	256	285	300
Missouri	79	90	85	926	1,170	1,105
Kansas	88	140	130	400	420	390
Delaware	123	145	145	804	725	725
Maryland	132	165	170	1,071	1,485	1,700
Virginia	111	125	120	4,061	3,875	3,840
North Carolina	96	96	103	8,354	7,104	8,240
South Carolina	85	80	75	5,401	5,040	4,875
Georgia	72	70	74	8,510	6,930	8,066
Florida	66	60	67	1,400	1,080	1,273
Kentucky	83	85	90	1,904	1,955	2,160
Tennessee	88	85	90	5,019	4,335	5,310
Alabama	80	60	85	7,773	4,920	8,330
Mississippi	87	65	95	7,222	4,485	6,935
Arkansas	73	90	90	3,016	3,240	3,240
Louisiana	70	58	71	6,884	4,988	6,603
Oklahoma	61	80	75	1,173	1,600	1,575
Texas	71	85	77	4,726	4,335	4,774
California	108	120	115	1,204	1,440	1,495
U.S.	83.0	80.3	87.8	73,208	61,998	73,984

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1941

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

August 11, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

AREA AND STATE	Condition August 1			Production 2/		
	: Average: 1934-39:	: 1940:	: 1941:	: Average: 1934-39:	: 1940:	: Indicated 1941:
Eastern States:	Percent			Thousand bushels		
North Atlantic:						
Maine	45	67	56	651	752	650
New Hampshire	49	57	49	764	925	697
Vermont	56	54	63	467	413	515
Massachusetts	54	60	55	2,318	2,174	2,001
Rhode Island	49	67	58	281	267	274
Connecticut	56	59	58	1,295	1,210	1,190
New York	53	49	55	17,211	12,936	14,300
New Jersey	62	64	72	3,750	3,296	3,500
Pennsylvania	57	61	62	9,317	9,100	9,730
Total North Atlantic	55	55	59	36,054	31,073	32,857
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	65	73	84	1,611	1,909	1,932
Maryland	51	62	70	1,996	2,077	2,250
Virginia	48	54	65	10,366	10,660	12,390
West Virginia	52	52	58	4,796	4,868	5,102
North Carolina	50	51	73	966	962	1,400
Georgia	54	61	74	443	485	600
Total South Atlantic	51	56	66	20,177	20,961	23,674
Total Eastern States	53	56	61	56,231	52,034	56,531
Central States:						
North Central:						
Ohio	48	52	66	5,374	5,074	7,264
Indiana	51	41	88	1,566	1,225	2,376
Illinois	46	32	61	3,007	1,876	3,872
Michigan	60	52	62	7,695	5,967	7,990
Wisconsin	63	67	79	610	595	762
Minnesota	57	61	75	249	314	314
Iowa	53	76	27	321	559	116
Missouri	43	38	51	1,525	1,616	1,678
Nebraska	53	60	20	254	326	73
Kansas	41	54	29	774	1,296	450
Total North Central	51	48	62	21,375	18,848	24,895
South Central:						
Kentucky	42	38	90	310	358	672
Tennessee	42	28	87	225	166	423
Arkansas	43	46	62	771	765	1,025
Total South Central	42	41	73	1,306	1,289	2,120
Total Central States	51	47	63	22,681	20,137	27,015
Western States:						
Montana	56	62	64	342	236	279
Idaho	69	67	73	3,458	3/ 2,160	2,079
Colorado	56	65	60	1,441	3/ 1,564	1,380
New Mexico	50	73	73	666	700	741
Utah	71	81	81	362	3/ 330	386
Washington	73	76	77	28,843	3/ 27,469	26,600
Oregon	74	77	66	3,368	3,263	2,673
California	70	57	73	7,918	6,498	7,884
Total Western States	71	71	74	46,398	42,220	42,022
Total 36 States	58	58	66	125,310	114,391	125,568

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1940, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): North Carolina, 58; Nebraska, 14; Montana, 43; Idaho, 200; Colorado, 69; New Mexico, 35; Utah, 19; Washington, 549; Oregon, 98; California, 600. 3/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (1,000 bu.); Idaho, 216; Colorado, 50; Utah, 24; Washington, 1,280.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 1, 1941

August 11, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PEACHES

State	Condition August 1			Production 17		
	Average	1930-39	1940	Average	1930-39	1940
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
N.H.	53	60	62	18	10	17
Mass.	52	56	56	104	76	76
R.I.	60	60	75	24	18	24
Conn.	57	60	70	157	130	136
N.Y.	59	71	61	1,433	1,380	1,287
N.J.	58	79	83	1,252	1,494	1,496
Pa.	49	69	65	1,789	2,500	2,340
Ohio	39	31	79	861	443	1,394
Ind.	34	8	90	345	58	637
Ill.	40	12	91	1,447	200	2,254
Mich.	55	55	84	1,744	1,682	2,700
Iowa	38	48	30	80	93	46
Mo.	31	22	62	802	528	1,376
Nebr.	35	40	8	43	58	6
Kans.	24	39	20	115	183	54
Del.	56	77	85	301	465	456
Md.	50	78	79	348	470	478
Va.	43	54	81	902	1,392	2,116
W.Va.	31	56	56	267	446	468
N.C.	59	42	89	1,920	1,344	2,820
S.C.	63	59	90	1,236	2,158	3,549
Ga.	58	61	84	5,049	4,216	5,762
Fla.	2/ 57	2/ 85	2/ 56	57	66	43
Ky.	31	15	88	520	258	1,406
Tenn.	39	12	90	1,224	264	2,186
Ala.	55	35	90	1,448	700	2,464
Miss.	56	28	84	842	420	1,243
Ark.	42	47	81	1,785	2,040	3,237
La.	51	67	64	290	442	409
Okla.	25	30	72	476	434	999
Tex.	41	66	74	1,190	2,036	2,261
Idaho	54	78	52	128	207	132
Colo.	74	88	75	1,221	2,000	1,716
N.Mex.	34	59	70	67	120	114
Ariz.	65	61	23	56	50	26
Utah	61	80	80	435	600	689
Nev.	54	80	57	5	5	4
Wash.	63	87	78	1,078	1,494	1,414
Oreg.	64	75	61	292	365	312
Calif. all	78	80	73	23,006	23,585	21,585
Clingstone 3/	78	80	70	15,143	14,709	13,209
Freestone	78	80	77	7,863	8,876	8,376
U. S.	59	61	77	54,356	54,430	69,732

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ Mainly for canning.

gvp

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1941AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 11, 1941  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## PEARS

STATE	Condition August 1			Production 1/		
	Average		Average	Indicated		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	50	56	54	12	13	12
N.H.	58	70	56	13	16	13
Vt.	50	38	50	7	6	6
Mass.	59	57	56	71	52	51
R.I.	65	69	74	10	7	10
Conn.	63	63	67	48	48	46
N.Y.	52	55	43	1,476	1,670	1,325
N.J.	56	63	61	71	68	57
Pa.	55	61	51	699	873	726
Ohio	50	50	71	698	816	996
Ind.	44	53	79	380	483	662
Ill.	41	47	77	551	652	765
Mich.	57	54	69	1,138	1,398	1,700
Iowa	48	68	46	102	158	91
Mo.	36	46	56	339	518	496
Nebr.	41	52	25	41	58	27
Kans.	34	58	45	147	223	138
Del.	53	62	85	13	11	11
Md.	49	70	64	90	107	96
Va.	35	49	58	304	525	504
W.Va.	27	48	38	55	97	73
N.C.	49	53	72	263	312	385
S.C.	58	72	68	101	123	111
Ga.	55	73	68	283	397	367
Fla.	64	85	76	102	180	152
Ky.	31	50	78	190	382	470
Tenn.	33	19	79	222	194	493
Ala.	51	42	77	288	292	432
Miss.	53	66	69	295	438	445
Ark.	44	50	64	158	204	245
La.	55	85	61	121	214	151
Okla.	27	27	72	91	73	174
Tex.	43	75	57	349	545	422
Idaho	66	79	76	60	63	62
Colo.	60	85	74	230	249	202
N.Mex.	46	64	58	41	56	50
Ariz.	68	70	42	11	7	4
Utah	65	84	76	88	129	117
Nev.	68	65	57	4	3	3
Wash., all	75	80	78	5,027	6,100	5,837
Bartlett	--	80	78	3,582	3,800	3,645
Other	--	80	77	1,445	2,300	2,192
Oreg., all	75	83	71	3,295	4,445	3,880
Bartlett	--	83	74	1,374	1,690	1,500
Other	--	83	69	1,921	2,755	2,380
Calif., all	68	69	70	9,792	9,417	9,376
Bartlett	--	68	74	8,626	7,917	8,584
Other	--	77	46	1,167	1,500	792
U.S.	62	67	68	27,278	31,622	31,183

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1941AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 11, 1941  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## GRAPES

STATE	Condition August 1			Production 1/		
	Average		Percent	Average		Indicated Tons
	1930-39	1940		1930-39	1940	
Me.	67	73	59	30	30	20
N.H.	73	78	76	93	120	110
Vt.	68	85	55	40	50	30
Mass.	76	79	72	664	780	660
R.I.	78	88	94	284	280	310
Conn.	78	85	84	2,155	2,770	2,770
N.Y.	72	72	63	74,750	75,800	56,800
N.J.	78	81	81	3,180	3,900	3,800
Pa.	70	80	62	21,920	23,000	16,500
Ohio	74	82	61	30,300	37,500	28,100
Ind.	70	73	80	4,310	4,000	4,700
Ill.	72	73	84	6,770	8,100	8,700
Mich.	70	79	67	57,330	54,600	44,200
Wis.	76	82	82	402	490	480
Minn.	67	78	79	256	300	270
Iowa	72	84	66	5,410	6,300	4,300
Mo.	66	67	76	9,770	10,900	11,200
Nebr.	58	70	42	2,530	3,800	1,900
Kans.	56	67	61	3,600	4,600	3,300
Del.	83	82	89	2,010	2,100	2,200
Md.	74	80	79	696	720	690
Va.	70	72	73	2,360	2,800	2,900
W.Va.	62	74	48	1,388	1,910	1,220
N.C.	78	75	80	6,602	8,500	8,600
S.C.	73	73	76	1,606	1,990	2,130
Ga.	71	74	77	1,511	2,080	2,090
Fla.	69	80	62	761	830	620
Ky.	70	70	84	2,047	2,790	3,530
Tenn.	68	50	85	2,006	1,780	3,060
Ala.	69	52	81	1,380	1,380	2,090
Miss.	69	54	81	291	220	330
Ark.	64	64	76	9,810	9,600	12,000
La.	66	65	64	54	60	50
Okla.	56	59	67	3,210	3,600	4,000
Tex.	62	68	73	2,490	3,000	2,900
Idaho	82	91	87	544	580	570
Colo.	67	83	74	514	770	600
N.Mex.	77	89	89	1,078	1,270	1,250
Ariz.	79	80	89	922	740	760
Utah	85	88	86	932	860	860
Nev.	86	95	80	96	110	100
Wash.	85	90	85	4,980	10,600	10,700
Oreg.	84	90	83	2,180	2,300	2,000
Calif., all	76	79	82	1,990,800	2,246,000	2,316,000
Wine varieties	78	81	83	497,000	607,000	576,000
Raisin varieties	77	78	84	1,143,600	1,209,000	1,338,000
Dried 2/	--	--	--	215,560	170,000	---
Net dried	--	--	--	281,300	529,000	---
Table varieties	74	78	77	350,200	430,000	402,000
U. S.	76	78	81	2,264,062	2,543,910	2,569,400

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. 2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 1, 1941

August 11, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.A.)

## PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Condition August 1			Production		
	Average	1930-39	1940	Average	1930-39	1940
			Percent		Tons	

## PLUMS:

Michigan	52	61	70	5,580	5,800	6,500
California	72	76	71	64,600	69,000	68,000

## PRUNES:

Idaho	62	78	63	17,570	21,500	18,200
Washington, all	59	53	74	31,450	17,500	28,000
Eastern Washington	67	78	72	12,960	14,700	14,000
Western Washington	55	29	76	18,490	2,800	14,000
Oregon, all	56	28	59	110,400	42,700	98,800
Eastern Oregon	62	78	73	12,530	16,400	14,800
Western Oregon	56	22	57	97,870	26,300	84,000

## Dry Basis 2/

California	66	65	74	207,100	175,000	220,000
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes produced, additional quantities of prunes remain unharvested on account of market conditions.

## CHERRIES

State	All varieties			Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Percent of a full crop	Production 1/	Percent	Production 1/	Percent	Production 1/	Percent	Production 1/	Percent

Average	Average	Average	Prelim	Prelim	Prelim	Prelim	Prelim	Prelim
1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	1940	1941	1941
Percent			Tons		Tons		Tons	

N.Y.	68	62	47	20,422	21,750	16,700	1,750	2,200	20,000	14,500
Pa.	56	69	71	8,318	11,520	12,000	3,450	3,400	8,070	8,600
Ohio	56	63	79	5,362	7,180	9,090	380	480	6,800	8,610
Mich.	63	71	50	30,128	49,800	33,900	3,600	3,700	46,200	30,200
Wis.	66	85	99	8,792	13,900	15,300	—	—	13,900	15,300
Mont.	66	78	84	467	360	360	80	60	280	300
Idaho	68	80	70	2,579	2,200	1,890	1,670	1,410	530	480
Colo.	51	62	59	3,439	4,350	3,670	260	250	4,090	3,420
Utah	65	72	75	2,847	5,350	5,800	2,900	3,600	2,450	2,200
Wash.	65	83	74	17,980	29,100	26,600	21,200	21,100	7,900	5,500
Oreg.	64	75	58	16,210	21,800	17,300	19,500	15,700	2,300	1,600
Calif.	63	32	53	22,690	11,000	20,700	11,000	20,700	—	—

12

States	63	65	61	138,234	178,310	163,310	65,790	72,600	112,520	90,710
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

gbp

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1941AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 11, 1941  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition August 1			Condition August 1		
	Average		Percent	Crop and State		Average
	1930-39	1940		1941	1930-39	1940
<u>ORANGES:</u>						
California, all	74	74	75	Florida, all	65	65
Valencias 2/	76	71	76	Seedless	--	65
Navel & Misc.	72	78	74	Other	--	54
Florida, all	74	64	59	Texas	58	54
Early and Midseason	--	64	59	Arizona	79	56
Valencias	--	64	59	California	76	77
Tangerines	63	69	37	4 States	65	81
Satsumas	56	59	52	LEMONS:		
Texas	63	64	71	California 2/	73	80
Arizona	77	68	68	LIMES:		
Alabama	3/	59	5	Florida	71	68
Mississippi	3/	57	(4)			
Louisiana	3/	82	60			
7 States	74	70	68			

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about November 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about September 1. Indicated production for the 1941-42 season will be issued in October.

2/ Revised forecasts of production of California Valencia oranges and lemons (from bloom of 1940) now indicate a crop of 27,060,000 boxes of Valencias and 16,192,000 boxes of lemons. Production for the 1939-40 season totaled 26,883,000 boxes of Valencia oranges and 11,963,000 boxes of lemons.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Failure reported.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition August 1			Production		
	Average		Percent	Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940		1941	1930-39	1940
<u>APRICOTS:</u>						
California	63	26	59	240,700	103,000	224,000
Washington	2/3/ 70	87	81	7,170	12,900	12,200
2 States	--	28	60	247,870	115,900	236,200
<u>FIGS:</u>						
California:						
Dried	76	85	86	4/ 23,160	4/ 32,000	--
Not dried }				8,890	15,000	--
<u>OLIVES:</u>						
California	55	75	55	24,420	50,000	--
<u>ALMONDS:</u>						
California	61	41	29	13,720	10,200	7,800
<u>WALNUTS:</u>						
California	2/ 76	70	81	43,330	42,200	53,000
Oregon	2/ 71	77	83	2,655	4,200	5,500
2 States	--	71	81	45,985	46,400	58,500
<u>FILBERTS:</u>						
Oregon	2/ 79	73	87	1,321	2,700	3,830
Washington	2/ 72	84	85	2/ 242	510	660
2 States	--	75	87	1,539	3,210	4,490
<u>AVOCADOS:</u>						
Florida	65	35	56	1,546	880	--
<u>PINEAPPLES:</u>						
Florida	3/ 74	3/ 60	3/ 64	14,550	8,000	--
					Bo x e s 5/	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ Production in percentage of a full crop. 4/ Dry basis. 5/ Boxes of approximately 70 pounds, net weight.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1941

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 11, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## PECANS

State	Condition	August 1	All varieties		Production	Indicated
			:	Average	Production	
					1940	1941
			Percent		Thousand pounds	
Ill.	61	64	174	144	183	
Mo.	45	62	856	400	770	
N.C.	63	74	912	993	1,349	
S.C.	66	69	1,082	1,355	1,462	
Ga.	65	66	7,452	8,526	9,472	
Fla.	58	63	1,431	1,426	1,586	
Ala.	47	70	3,042	2,219	3,876	
Miss.	30	58	5,060	2,717	5,876	
Ark.	60	63	3,544	2,902	3,657	
La.	61	49	4,571	4,514	3,510	
Okla.	47	62	12,282	22,230	26,230	
Texas	50	48	24,270	41,000	29,670	
12 States	51	57	64,676	88,426	87,641	

State	Improved varieties		Wild or seedling varieties		Production	Indicated		
	:	Production	Production					
			Average	Indicated				
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941		
			Thousand pounds		Thousand pounds			
Ill.	---	3	3	174	141	180		
Mo.	18	8	30	838	392	740		
N.C.	650	715	970	263	278	379		
S.C.	932	1,152	1,240	150	203	222		
Ga.	6,902	7,929	8,810	550	597	662		
Fla.	1,139	1,155	1,285	292	271	301		
Ala.	2,694	2,041	3,570	347	178	306		
Miss.	2,570	1,331	3,000	2,490	1,386	2,876		
Ark.	335	377	476	3,209	2,525	3,181		
La.	1,097	1,309	950	3,474	3,205	2,560		
Okla.	356	1,556	1,840	11,927	20,674	24,390		
Tex.	1,018	2,870	1,800	23,252	38,130	27,870		
12 States	17,710	20,446	23,974	46,966	67,980	63,667		

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

## HOPS

State	Yield per acre		Production		1/	Indicated		
	Average	:	Indicated	Average				
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941		
		Pounds			Thousand pounds			
Wash.	1,771	2,080	1,920	7,767	12,480	13,632		
Oreg.	937	1,020	840	18,236	19,992	17,136		
Calif.	1,528	1,400	1,400	8,781	10,080	10,640		
U. S.	1,171	1,297	1,180	34,784	42,552	41,408		

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

gbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
 CROP REPORTING BOARD  
 Washington, D.C.

August 11, 1941

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/				
State	August 1 (Avg.) 1930-39	August 1 1939	August 1 1940	August 1 1941
Me.	15.1	15.8	17.2	16.9
N.H.	15.4	15.8	17.0	16.8
Vt.	14.5	14.5	17.1	16.6
Mass.	17.6	18.1	18.8	19.5
Conn.	17.7	18.9	18.5	17.7
N.Y.	17.3	16.6	18.4	18.6
N.J.	18.7	18.9	19.7	21.2
Pa.	17.0	17.3	18.0	18.5
<u>N. ATL.</u>	<u>16.97</u>	<u>17.00</u>	<u>18.26</u>	<u>18.49</u>
Ohio	16.2	17.6	16.7	17.4
Ind.	15.0	16.7	15.4	17.0
Ill.	14.5	16.2	15.5	16.4
Mich.	17.5	19.0	19.2	18.0
Wis.	17.0	17.7	18.1	19.3
<u>E. N. CENT.</u>	<u>16.25</u>	<u>17.40</u>	<u>17.13</u>	<u>18.01</u>
Minn.	15.1	15.9	15.3	16.1
Iowa	14.2	15.8	14.6	15.9
Mo.	10.9	12.1	12.3	13.0
N. Dak.	14.6	15.0	15.8	16.5
S. Dak.	12.1	13.0	12.9	13.1
Nebr.	14.0	14.9	14.3	15.2
Kans.	12.9	13.8	12.8	14.9
<u>W. N. CENT.</u>	<u>13.49</u>	<u>14.48</u>	<u>14.13</u>	<u>14.97</u>
Md.	15.1	16.9	16.0	16.4
Va.	13.0	13.3	13.8	14.4
W. Va.	13.8	15.2	13.8	14.6
N. C.	12.8	13.9	13.7	14.5
S. C.	10.8	11.5	11.8	11.8
Ga.	9.4	10.7	10.3	10.2
<u>S. ATL.</u>	<u>11.90</u>	<u>13.23</u>	<u>12.78</u>	<u>13.45</u>
Ky.	13.0	14.5	13.6	14.4
Tenn.	11.8	12.7	11.9	12.4
Ala.	8.9	10.4	9.5	10.1
Miss.	8.2	8.1	7.8	8.5
Ark.	9.4	10.0	9.7	10.5
Okla.	11.0	12.6	12.4	12.6
<u>Tex.</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>10.7</u>
<u>S. CENT.</u>	<u>10.24</u>	<u>11.09</u>	<u>10.65</u>	<u>11.20</u>
Mont.	15.5	18.7	16.2	18.6
Idaho	19.0	20.3	20.2	20.2
Wyo.	14.8	15.5	16.4	16.8
Colo.	14.7	15.7	16.4	18.0
Wash.	19.8	21.0	19.1	20.2
Oreg.	17.7	18.1	18.4	19.7
<u>Calif.</u>	<u>18.4</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>20.4</u>
<u>WEST.</u>	<u>16.86</u>	<u>18.40</u>	<u>18.30</u>	<u>19.31</u>
<u>U.S.</u>	<u>14.14</u>	<u>15.10</u>	<u>14.98</u>	<u>15.68</u>

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1941AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 11, 1941  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, AUGUST 1 1/

State	Av. 1930-39	1939	1940	1941
	Number			
Me.	46.9	50.5	50.1	51.6
N.H.	44.8	46.4	45.7	44.4
Vt.	46.0	50.0	52.0	52.0
Mass.	45.8	47.3	46.5	45.7
R.I.	42.3	50.0	50.0	45.6
Conn.	44.0	46.2	47.3	47.3
N.Y.	46.2	46.5	49.0	48.6
N.J.	40.5	44.3	44.9	47.4
Pa.	43.9	46.0	45.4	47.1
N. ATL.	44.5	46.3	46.9	47.7
Ohio	42.6	46.0	46.1	45.9
Ind.	38.5	41.8	42.6	45.1
Ill.	33.7	38.2	38.0	39.7
Mich.	44.7	45.4	43.9	45.9
Wis.	42.6	44.8	45.1	46.4
E.N.CENT.	39.6	42.7	42.7	44.1
Minn.	38.2	41.6	42.4	44.0
Iowa	34.6	39.2	37.0	40.0
Mo.	34.2	37.9	41.2	41.7
N.Dak.	38.4	43.4	42.1	43.5
S.Dak.	35.5	41.3	41.0	39.4
Nebr.	35.1	38.4	39.9	44.7
Kans.	35.3	36.5	38.8	42.2
W.N.CENT.	35.4	39.1	39.6	41.9
Del.	36.6	41.2	44.0	47.4
Md.	38.8	40.5	41.7	43.7
Va.	36.2	38.6	40.4	39.7
W.Va.	41.0	42.7	44.6	44.2
N.C.	37.1	37.9	41.0	39.9
S.C.	33.3	36.2	36.2	35.2
Ga.	33.6	35.5	36.3	35.4
Fla.	39.0	40.4	39.9	40.4
S. ATL.	36.7	38.8	40.4	40.2
Ky.	34.3	38.7	39.7	42.1
Tenn.	32.4	33.6	36.1	37.9
Ala.	34.6	37.4	36.2	40.9
Miss.	32.2	33.3	32.0	37.6
Ark.	32.5	34.8	36.7	39.0
La.	29.7	30.7	29.7	32.7
Oklahoma.	32.7	34.9	37.1	39.4
Tex.	33.6	35.2	37.5	37.8
S.CENT.	33.0	35.1	36.6	38.6
Mont.	43.6	45.5	44.7	44.4
Idaho	45.4	45.7	45.2	45.6
Wyo.	42.1	43.9	47.0	47.4
Colo.	40.4	43.3	41.4	42.4
N.Mex.	39.6	41.0	40.0	39.2
Ariz.	36.5	38.2	37.0	36.0
Utah	47.0	45.4	44.1	49.9
Nev.	45.0	47.0	47.0	46.9
Wash.	49.5	49.0	46.9	48.9
Oreg.	48.2	49.6	49.7	46.0
Calif.	42.1	43.1	43.8	43.3
WEST.	43.8	44.7	44.4	44.6
U.S.	37.7	40.4	41.0	42.4

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers.

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